

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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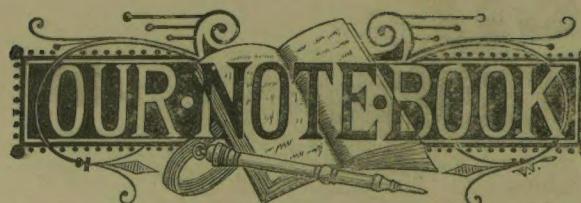
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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } By Post, 6*½*d.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO LEEDS: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES RECEIVING AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEEDS CORPORATION IN THE VICTORIA HALL.



The marriage of the Queen's youngest child, Princess Beatrice, to a German Prince who will not take her away from England, and who will show himself, we trust, a good husband, residing near the Royal Mother, is a very happy event. Her Majesty is a Widow who has the sympathy, as well as the affectionate homage, of all her people in this country and in the remote provinces of her Empire; her nine sons and daughters, beginning with the Imperial Crown Princess of Prussia and Germany in 1858, have successively wedded persons who were, it is believed, wisely chosen with her entire approval; and though we have had to condole with the Royal family upon the death of two of its members, the beloved Grand Duchess of Hesse and the late Duke of Albany, we believe that much happiness to all concerned has been the result of these matches, and we cordially hope that of Princess Beatrice will prove one of the most truly blessed. The Queen is a good woman, as all the world knows, and she cannot fail to be kind to those who have become in this way connected with her, and who have, we doubt not, proved themselves kind and dutiful to her. Nothing could more grieve her loyal and loving subjects than the possibility of any shadow falling upon her years of widowhood from the diminution, in any instance, of that mutual affection which should continue to exist, and which should be increased by the birth of grandchildren, between a wise and faithful parent and the life-partners of her children; but there is not, we are well assured, and there has never been, any ground whatever for such apprehensions. Caring as we all do, in a supreme degree, for the comfort of one who has held the highest place in the reverential regard of this nation during almost fifty years, and who has every personal claim to the esteem and gratitude of her people for the gracious performance of her august duties as our Sovereign Lady, we are happy to be able to notice this fact of the undisturbed harmony among different branches of the Royal family. It is a pleasing and edifying spectacle, almost unprecedented at the English Court in former ages, and scarcely approached, so far as we can learn, at any foreign Court; indeed, we have often thought how much the social and domestic happiness of people of other classes, high and low, would be improved by following the example of present English Royalty in this important respect.

The Empress of Germany has offered a prize of one hundred pounds for the best design of a field hospital-tent, and with this encouragement we may hope for some useful improvement in what is, after all, one of the most necessary accessories of warfare. It has long been a question not yet finally agreed upon by experts in such matters whether the rectangular or the circular shape is the more advantageous. We in England have long since decided in favour of the former, and have at the Hampstead Infirmary and at Greenwich adopted the new shape. The principal ground for the preference is the extra facilities for ventilation; and it does seem obvious that a corridor is easier to ventilate than a circular room. However, several meditative Indian army surgeons and others on the Continent who have been through campaigns, pronounce for the circular form, alleging that in a hurry, with a limited number of nurses and attendants, it is more convenient in many respects, and they also advance the argument that patients can face each other and be more cheerful in their pain, encouraged and sympathised with by their fellow-sufferers opposite. The competition organised by the German Empress should finally decide the controversial question, if, indeed, some inventor should not discover a system, neither rectangular nor circular, which possesses advantages above both.

The poor we have always with us (some of us, in fact, ourselves belong to that category); and it is very touching to see how few and all the more dearly prized are their little pleasures and luxuries. At this time of the year especially, if not exclusively (for the winter is one long, continuous, dreary trial), we have the evidence before our eyes; when the children of the poor show more delight in their one day in the country than the children of the rich in their many weeks at the seaside, when the former exhibit more pride in the humble produce of their tiny "window-garden" than the latter in their parents' display of gorgeous flowers, with not one of which could Solomon in all his glory have competed for the palm of beauteous array. All honour and success, therefore, to such philanthropic institutions as the Society for Promoting Window Gardening, originated by Lady Augusta Stanley and Canon Conway, to the Workman's Flower Show and Home Encouragement Society, and to all the like; and shame to the spectator whose heart is not touched and whose sympathies are not stirred when a poor little boy is "disqualified" for the "first" prize awarded to his modest "sweet pea," and a "small child of seven" obtains the coveted trophy, out of 500 competitors. It is pleasant to know that the Royal Horticultural Society promotes such exhibitions by the gift of prizes, and that such personages as the Duchess of Teck and the Marquis of Lorne are prompt to bestow their patronage. Pleasant, too, it is to learn that "the movement for the provision of better dwellings for the working classes proceeds with increasing rapidity," for with that movement the movements of the societies mentioned are intimately connected; but, however rapid the progress may be, there is little appearance, and as little chance, of outrunning or even of making a dead-heat with pressing requirement.

On the 17th inst., at the All-England Lawn-Tennis Ground, Wimbledon, Miss M. Watson, by beating Miss Bingley, won the Ladies' Championship, and thereby retained the title she already held.

To win a gold medal, a gold badge, and £250 is good; but to win immortality—and still live (for many a long year, it is to be hoped)—is better. Yet all this is achieved by the Volunteer who wins the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, which was won this year by the "ever-victorious" Sergeant Bulmer, 2nd Lincolnshire; may his shadow never grow less! His "figure" was 307.

A proposal for the extension of Hampstead-heath was brought last week before the Board of Works. It would be difficult to exaggerate the force of the arguments used by the deputations in favour of this scheme. The heath, which is the most beautiful piece of ground within five miles of the metropolis, consists of only 220 acres, a very contracted breathing-space for the teeming population of North London. Land adjoining the heath is now available for purchase to the extent of more than 300 acres; and there are two paramount reasons why this land should be bought, and bought at once—the imperative need of more room for recreation in this densely-crowded district; and the fact that if not secured now it will probably be lost for ever. Nor is this all; the picturesque beauty of the heath is dependent, in large measure, on the grass-covered hills that surround it. Some portion of this ground is already offered for sale, and the whole of it, there can be little doubt, is in danger some day of being covered with houses. The heath will remain, but the builders will have set their mark upon it; and the loveliness that has allure many an artist and poet will be a thing of the past.

Newspapers, of course, must give news, if they can; but it is difficult to see sometimes how anybody can be the better for the information. To have the memory of the dreadful "Road tragedy" revived by the announcement that Constance Kent was released (after many weary years of incarceration) on the 17th inst., can do no good to anybody; for the public who remember the case, and for the wretched woman herself, it is simply "infandum renovare dolorem," and for everybody else total ignorance were certainly a kind of bliss.

"A nobleman of independent means" advertises that he wishes to devote himself to any great cause. It would be interesting to know how many letters he will receive in reply. Great causes, as we are all aware, abound in London. Every benevolent old lady has a cause; every secretary of a charitable society is bound to advocate its supreme importance; every fanatic has a crotchet that is dearer to him than life; every association, from "The Anti-Leaving Little Fatherless Responsibilities at other People's Doors Society," to the society recently established in London for the prevention of useless noises, will gladly welcome on its committee a nobleman of independent means. Amidst a multitude of counsellors and advocates, the risk of making a wrong choice is by no means slight. We admire the generous daring of a man who announces to the philanthropists of London his wish to be useful. Curtius, leaping into the gulf, was scarcely bolder; but such courage is prophetic of success, and it is to be hoped that the mantle of Lord Shaftesbury will some day be worn by "a nobleman of independent means."

Wagers have frequently driven people apparently sane to do actions apparently insane. There are hosts of stories told about the young "bucks" of by-gone days, performing all sorts of singular feats directed against their neighbours, their friends, and more than any against night watchmen and policemen. "To decide a bet" has been the excuse, and the bet, having been made in the heat of winning or in the excitement of conviviality, had better have been mutually declared "off." But no; for the spurious honour of winning a stupid ill-advised wager, so-called sportsmen have made themselves ridiculous in the eyes of sensible people. Perhaps nothing more absurd has ever been tried than by an Englishman, who, according to a German newspaper, is walking about Aix-la-Chapelle dragging, leading, and driving a bantam cock tied to a piece of whipcord. Thinking that he was a lunatic (which idea was certainly excusable), the police interfered, but they desisted from interrupting him, when they were informed that he was winning a bet of fifteen pounds!

Letter-writing seems to be much in vogue in these days of cheap postage, for we are told, in the Annual Report on the Post Office, that the average number of letters to each person in the United Kingdom has increased from fifteen in 1854 to thirty-eight in 1885, or if we include post-cards to 42, "a far larger proportion than in any other country." At the same time, the art of letter-writing, as practised by Swift and Walpole, by Gray and Cooper, by Byron and Southey, will, it is to be feared, become extinct. The penny post annihilates sentiment, is a foe to thought, and does not recognise literature. Letter-writing was an occupation calling forth all the powers of the mind when correspondence cost money and could only be carried on at stated intervals. Now the thought or wish of the moment is expressed upon a card, and the principal events of life are announced to friends on a note-sheet.

Tuesday, the 14th inst., the first Tuesday after the Newmarket July Meeting, was the day of nomination for the Epsom Derby, the Epsom Oaks, the Epsom Grand Prize, and the Grand Prix de Paris of 1887; and it appears that the Prince of Wales, after coqueting for some years with horse-racing (having run his Arab Alep, in 1877, unsuccessfully against Lord Strathnairn's Avowal at Newmarket, and The Scot for the Grand National last year, and having nominated Mr. P. Lorillard's Iroquois for the Stockbridge Cup in 1883), has entered on his own account one or two candidates for the "classic" races of 1887, including (for the Oaks) Counterpane (by Hermit and Patchwork), bought by Mr. R. Poole for 400 gs. at the late sale of the Blankney yearlings. Although that Prince of Wales who was known to fame as the "First Gentleman" won the Derby with Sir Thomas in 1788, and the Duke of York, known to his contemporaries as "the hope of the family," won the Derby twice, with Prince Leopold in 1816, and with Moses in 1822, no Royal personage has ever yet won the Oaks. Now is the time for Royalty, since never from the

earliest days, from 1753 until now, has the Jockey Club boasted so many Royal and Imperial members, whether substantive or honorary—to wit, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and (honorary) the Czar, the King of the Netherlands, the King of the Belgians, the Crown Prince of Germany, and the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia. Surely these illustrious personages might get up a sweepstakes between themselves "for horses the property of bona fide members of some Royal or Imperial family, to be ridden by Masters of the House of the Courts to which those members belong; entrance, a crown, half forfeit. Such a race would "cut out" the very Derby itself, and create more excitement than the match between Matchem and Trajan, Hambletonian and Diamond, Sancho and Pavilion, Sir Joshua and Filo, The Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur.

Houghton Hall, which the Marquis of Cholmondeley has decided to sell, is probably more historically interesting than architecturally beautiful. As long ago as 1765 Lady Hervey described it as the "most triste, melancholy fine place" she ever beheld, and as "a heavy ugly black building with an ugly black stone." It had been the property of the Walpoles since the reign of Henry I., and it was certainly the favourite retreat of the most distinguished members of that family. Sir Robert Walpole used to retire thither when his colleagues were restive, or his opponents troublesome, and calmly awaited his inevitable recall, amusing himself in collecting pictures, statuary, and bric-à-brac in profusion. On his fall, in 1742, he retired to Houghton, and scarcely left it during the three remaining years of his life, except on the journey to London, where he died, and the house then passed to his daughter, who was married to Lord Cholmondeley. The pictures which he had brought together and were known as the Houghton Gallery, were in 1779 sold by the third Earl of Oxford (Horace Walpole's nephew) for £40,000 to the Empress Catherine of Russia, and the glories of Guido, Claude, Rubens, and Vandyke were replaced by the productions of "that flimsy scene-painter," Cipriani. In Walpole's day this house was the scene of many great meetings of statesmen of his own party, of his convivial friends, and of great foreign potentates like Francis, Duke of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany, who came to learn the art of governing from one of its most successful professors.

Personal relics of great poets are not uncommon, but this is more than can be said of objects celebrated by them in their own verses. The British Museum, therefore, is to be congratulated on having acquired an article immortalised by Shelley—the bowl of walnut-wood in which, as related in his epistle to Maria Gisborne, when other appliances of navigation were not forthcoming, he launched a paper boat:

A pretty bowl of wood—not full of wine,  
But quicksilver; that dew which the gnomes drink  
When at their subterranean toil they swink.  
This quicksilver no gnome has drunk; within  
The walnut bowl it lies, veined and twain,  
In colour like the wake of light that stains  
The Tuscan deep when from the moist moon rains  
The immost shower of its white fire—the breeze  
Is still—blue heaven smiles over the pale seas.  
And in this bowl of quicksilver—for I  
Yield to the impulse of an infancy  
Outlasting manhood—I have made to float  
A rude idealism of a paper boat.

The bowl was treasured during her life by Mrs. Gisborne, who, on her death, bequeathed it to her faithful companion, Miss Rumble, who died lately at an advanced age, and by her bequest it has found a permanent home in the British Museum.

If M. Magon De Grandsevle, the author of "Les Rois Devant le Destin," had been acquainted with Shakespeare, he would probably have taken for his motto,

Let's sit upon the ground  
And tell strange stories of the deaths of kings.

By the science of astrology, M. Magon professes to be able to determine in most cases the exact date of the death of any Prince in Europe, and he manifests his faith in his predictions by giving them to the world. They certainly do not always correspond with expectation. Prince Napoleon, usually deemed but a middling life, will, "in all probability," attain the age of eighty-five years less six days, dying on Sept. 3, 1907. The Emperor of Germany, having to expiate by captivity and exile the atrocious crime of having beaten the author's countrymen, necessarily obtains a prolongation of life for the purpose, and will only depart this world on July 10, 1890. Prince Bismarck precedes his Imperial master to the tomb by forty-one days. The Emperor of Russia will die on May 20, 1900; losing eight days of his life because May 28 in that year falls upon a Sunday. The Emperor of Austria, usually accounted delicate, but known by M. De Grandsevle to be tough, maintains himself till Feb. 24, 1911; the young King of Spain till March 29, 1925. One sees how groundless are the recent alarming statements as to the health of this Sovereign.

All this is very satisfactory; but it is open to the same objection as the Balaklava charge of being rather magnificent than warlike. It is very fine, but it is not astrology. Where M. De Grandsevle's system of prediction comes from we cannot say, though on a superficial view it seems to offer some resemblance to one propounded by a pseudo astrologer who a quarter of a century ago attracted considerable attention at Munich, but ultimately committed suicide, and proved to have been a tool of the Jesuits. However this may be, it certainly bears no resemblance to anything inculcated in the writings of Ptolemy, Firmicus, Haly, Junctinus, Placidus, Morinus, or Mother Shipton; and will in no ordinary degree excite the wrath of Zadkiel, a really serious and, in his own view, scientific writer, who will accuse M. De Grandsevle of making astrology either a butt or a stalking-horse.

Referring to some remarks in Our Note-Book last week on Blanco White's sonnet "Night and Death," a lady courteously writes, stating that she is in possession of an autograph copy of the sonnet given her by the author, and that the line in question there stands—

Whilst fly and leaf and insect stood revealed.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice, and the members of her Majesty's household, attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Rev. Canon Capel-Cure, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, officiated. Prince Henry of Battenberg reached Cowes on Monday afternoon on board the Royal yacht, though not until long after the expected time, he having had a rough passage from Flushing. He was cordially welcomed on landing by a large number of persons who had assembled to witness his arrival, and at once proceeded to Osborne. The Prince was accompanied by his father and mother, Prince Alexander of Hesse and Princess Alexander of Hesse, and his brother, the Prince of Bulgaria, together with the Grand Duke of Hesse. At noon on Tuesday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, drove from Osborne to Whippingham Church, to inspect the preparations for the marriage on Thursday. Princess Beatrice has received several deputations, who presented her Royal Highness with gifts on her approaching marriage. Amongst the deputations which waited with gifts upon the Princess last Saturday was one composed of ladies, who, on behalf of the maidens of England, presented her Royal Highness with a bible on her approaching marriage. Mr. James D. Linton, president, and Mr. Everill, secretary of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, on behalf of the council and members, presented her Royal Highness with an album of drawings by members of the Institute and an address of congratulation on her approaching marriage.

The Prince of Wales concluded his visit to Lancashire yesterday week. On his arrival at Preston he was presented at the Corn Exchange with a loyal address. He then paid another visit to the Royal Agricultural Show, and afterwards lunched with the Mayor and a distinguished company at the Townhall. In the afternoon the Prince proceeded to the site of the dock in course of construction, and laid the foundation-stone of the Albert Edward Dock. The Prince arrived at Marlborough House in the evening from visiting the Earl and Countess of Lathom at Lathom House, Ormskirk; and the Princess returned to Marlborough House in the afternoon from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon at Studley House, Ripon. Accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, his Royal Highness inspected the Household Cavalry contingent of the Heavy Division of the Camel Corps at the Regent's Park Barracks on Saturday, on their return from the Soudan. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards lunched with Colonel Milne Home and the officers of the Royal Horse Guards. The Prince left town on Saturday on a visit to Baron Ferdinand Rothschild at Aylesbury, returning on Monday morning. In the afternoon his Royal Highness presided, at the studio of Mr. Boelin, at a meeting of the Hyde Park-corner Improvements Committee, when a selection was made of the model of the new statue of the Duke of Wellington for Hyde Park-corner. The Prince gave Count Gleichen a sitting for his bust for the Royal Colonial Institute. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, were present at the farewell performance given by Mr. and Mrs. Baucroft at the Haymarket Theatre in the evening, on their retirement from the management. The Prince and Princess were present, with their daughter, at a performance at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday afternoon in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund; and in the evening the Prince and Princess dined with Earl and Countess Cadogan at Chelsea House.

**INSPECTION OF THE CAMEL CORPS BY THE QUEEN.**  
When the Camel Corps reached English waters, they found orders that her Majesty would inspect them at Osborne; and accordingly the troops were landed from the Australia early on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., at Trinity Pier, East Cowes, and marched to the grounds surrounding Osborne House. The Queen, attended only by the Duke of Connaught, and followed by Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the suite, walked from end to end of the long line drawn up on the lawn close to the entrance, passing along very slowly, and evidently looking at each of her soldiers with deep interest. Her Majesty's clear voice was then heard by all, as she addressed a few words of thanks to the men who had done such good service in Egypt. Colonel the Hon. Evelyn Boscawen and Colonel the Hon. Reginald Talbot presented all the officers to the Queen; and when they had fallen in again, the Colonel called for three cheers for her Majesty, which were given right heartily. The troops then returned to East Cowes, and, as they came on to the road leading to the pier, her Majesty's carriage was drawn up so that she again saw them pass. Refreshments for men and officers were provided ere they re-embarked, and at one o'clock the Australia was under way again, and reached Portsmouth at four o'clock.

The train which conveyed the Camel Corps to London was ready by nine o'clock on Thursday morning, and when the metropolis was reached, it appeared that the welcome from its citizens was likely to be a very hearty one. The line of march was densely crowded; the windows of the houses were filled with spectators; and in the Birdcage-walk it was difficult for the column to make its way. At Wellington Barracks the friends and relatives of those now coming home were anxiously waiting, and nearly three thousand were said to have passed in at the gates. The Duke of Cambridge inspected the Corps, and addressed a few words of very hearty commendation and congratulation to the men, not forgetting a tribute to the memory of those who had fallen in Egypt; and, the parade being over, there was a general rush to greet husbands, sons, brothers, or old friends. Everyone was surprised to see the men who had undergone such hardships looking so well, though very much burnt by exposure to tropical suns. The dress in which they appeared was of light-brown kharkee trousers and tunics; the Guards wearing scarlet serge tunics; these had been served out on the way home, so that the troops did not present the ragged appearance which was expected. Later in the day, after being very hospitably entertained in barracks, the various detachments from so many regiments which made up the Camel Corps dispersed to join their respective head-quarters, some going to Aldershot, some to Ireland, and the Scots Greys to Scotland. Colonel Talbot was in barracks to see them off, and took leave of all with kind words and high praise, and thus ended the campaign of the Heavy Camel Corps, a corps called into existence under very special circumstances and formed of the best soldiers from nearly every cavalry regiment in the service, and which has well earned the praises and thanks of the English nation for the way they fulfilled the arduous work of the past ten months in Egypt.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., took part in the opening of a school of art at Wolverhampton on Monday.

The portraits in the National Gallery at South Kensington are to be lent to the Science and Art Department, with the view of their being exhibited at the Bethnal-green Museum, pending the construction of a suitable fireproof building near the site of the present gallery.

## MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS BEATRICE.

The marriage of Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice took place at Whippingham Church, in the Isle of Wight, on Thursday last, too late for details to be given in our present issue; but on Monday next will be published a Special Double Number of this Journal, giving full illustrations and particulars of the Wedding Ceremony; portraits of the Bride and Bridegroom, printed in colours, and numerous engravings connected with the auspicious event; information, derived from special sources, of the Queen's dress, Princess Beatrice's wedding dress, and the dresses of her bridesmaids, the bride's trousseau, her dinner and evening dresses, &c.; descriptions of Osborne House, Whippingham Church, and Quarr Abbey; the marriages of the Royal family, and other details.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family, left London on Wednesday, and were conveyed from Portsmouth in the Victoria and Albert that afternoon. The Duke of Cambridge arrived from London on the same day, as did also the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the ex-Empress Eugénie. A special train conveying 150 to 200 other guests of the Queen, including Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Earl Granville, Lord Iddesleigh, Sir R. Cross, Lord Hartington, Count Münster, M. De Staél, Musurus Pasha, and all the other foreign Ambassadors and Ministers at the Court of St. James's, besides several of the leading officers of the Army and Navy, left the Victoria Station on Thursday morning. On reaching Portsmouth the guests were conveyed by the Victoria and Albert to Cowes, where carriages were in waiting to carry them up the steep hill past Osborne House, to Whippingham Church, about four miles distant. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Windsor, and Canon Prothero, who conducted the service, together with the choir from St. George's Chapel, Windsor, arrived earlier, and all were seated in the church by 12.30, when the Queen arrived, having been preceded by all the Royal guests, who were ushered into their places in the procession, which, accompanied by all the Grand Officers of State, then passed up the aisle to the places reserved. The bride was attended by ten bridesmaids and pages, and reached the sacred edifice at one o'clock, when the service, which was fully choral, commenced. Upon the conclusion of the service, a salvo of artillery was fired from one of her Majesty's ships at Cowes. The procession then re-formed, the bride and bridegroom being first, followed by the Queen, while the organist played the "Wedding March." Carriages conveyed the guests to Osborne House, where a sumptuous breakfast was provided. Subsequently the Victoria and Albert departed for Portsmouth with the returning guests, who reached Victoria Station by special train late in the afternoon. It having been found impossible to entertain all the guests at Osborne House to breakfast, two marques were erected on either side of it, this being in addition to the accommodation afforded by the Albert and Osborne Cottages, and Kent House, all of which were decorated for the occasion. The Queen selected a long route for the procession, in order that the public might see as much as possible of the spectacle. Stands to accommodate thousands of spectators were erected, and in front of the Prince of Wales's hotel a large erection, with tiers of seats, was raised. On either side of the road, thousands of people were enabled to watch the procession. Whippingham Church underwent several alterations. The pulpit and font were removed, as well as several seats on the right hand side of the aisle, so as to afford a clearer passage for the guests. The Queen occupied her usual seat within the chancel to the right of the altar, and opposite her were the Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, and persons of high distinction. As there was not sufficient room inside the church for all the guests, a covered way was erected from the gate to the church door, and there were three rows of seats on each side of the pathway for those who could not be accommodated in the church.

The last Royal wedding in the Isle of Wight was that of the late Princess Alice (Grand Duchess of Hesse), who was married on July 1, 1862, in the drawing-room at Osborne House.

## BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Girls' Home, 22, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, has received ten guineas from the Drapers' Company and five guineas from the Vintners' Company.

Princess Christian yesterday week presented the medallions and certificates awarded by the St. John Ambulance Association to successful candidates in the recent examination at Willesden, in the presence of a very numerous assembly.

Princess Frederica of Hanover on Monday afternoon opened, as a public recreation-ground, a piece of land covering an area of two roods, adjoining St. Paul's Chapel, Globe-street, Rotherhithe. The inclosure has been acquired for its new purpose through the exertions of Lord Brabazon and the executive of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.

The Duchess of Sutherland yesterday week formally opened as a recreation ground for the public Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell, which has, through the good offices of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, been devoted to the purpose by the Marquis of Northampton, Mr. C. C. Walker defraying the expense incurred in laying out the inclosure.

The Société du Progrès de la Coiffure, which has given many soirées for charitable purposes, announces another soirée on a grand scale for the benefit of the French and King's College Hospitals at the Freemasons' Tavern next Thursday, July 30, when several leading hairdressers from Paris, Brussels, and London will compete. The exhibition will be followed by a ball.

The Corporation of the City of London have granted one hundred guineas towards the funds for providing a new building for the Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home, which is the only Convalescent Home where poor married women are received with their infants after confinement. The Skinners and the Mercers' Companies have also granted twenty guineas each, and, if sufficient funds are forthcoming, the committee will buy a larger and more suitable house near Hampton Court, which has been offered on advantageous terms. The secretary will be glad to receive contributions at the office, 48, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.

Sir William and Lady Harcourt attended at the White Cottage, Entford, last Saturday, on the occasion of a treat to 160 Board School children. The entertainment was provided by Lady Harcourt, through the agency of the London Congregational Union, and was the second of the kind which she has thus paid for and attended. The children were selected from the Gifford-street and the Hornsey-road Board Schools by their masters and mistresses, as being so poor as not to be able to spend a day in the country, and as being so well behaved as to deserve some mark of distinction. In the afternoon Sir William and Lady Harcourt came down to witness the enjoyment of the children, and were much pleased at the substantial tea and other provisions made for their happiness. After tea, Sir William addressed the little people.

## NEW PEERS, BARONETS, AND KNIGHTS.

Lord Revelstoke, hitherto known as Mr. Edward C. Baring, of Coombe, Surrey, recently elevated to the Peerage, is a son of the late Mr. Henry Baring, M.P.; he was born in 1828, and married, in 1861, a daughter of Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, of Devonshire. He is the head of the well-known firm of Baring Brothers, in the City of London, and is a magistrate for the county of Surrey.

Sir George Errington, upon whom a baronetcy has been conferred, is the son of a Yorkshire gentleman who settled in Ireland. He was born in Dublin in 1839, and was educated at Ushaw College, Durham, and at the Roman Catholic University of Ireland. He has represented County Longford since 1874, and has visited Rome, in an unofficial capacity, to conduct some inquiries on behalf of her Majesty's Government at the Papal Court.

Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell, who also receives a baronetcy, was a member of the last Parliament, in which he represented the borough of Hartlepool in the Liberal interest. He was born at Newcastle in 1816, and married, in 1842, a daughter of Mr. H. L. Pattinson. Mr. Bell was educated at the University of Edinburgh and at the Sorbonne, in Paris. He is an ironmaster and coal-owner, a magistrate for Durham and for Newcastle, of which town he has twice been Mayor. Sir I. L. Bell is widely known from his connection with the Iron and Steel Institute, and by his scientific publications.

Sir William S. B. Kaye, Q.C., LL.D., is the only surviving son of the late George Kaye, Esq., of Markethill, in the county of Armagh, who served during the latter part of the Peninsular War, and until the army was disbanded, as a Lieutenant in H.M. 62nd Foot; and Deborah, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Barker, Rector of Newtown Hamilton, in the county of Armagh. Sir William was called to the Bar in 1855, and got silk in February, 1877. He went to the North-East Circuit, on which he had considerable practice, and was also Senior Crown Prosecutor for the county of Armagh. For some years he was one of the Revising Barristers for the city of Dublin, but resigned that office in 1875, in order to stand for the representation of the borough of Armagh. Sir William is J.P. for the counties of Armagh and Dublin. He has held the important office of Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland since 1879.

Sir John Ball Greene, C.B., has for many years presided over an important department in the Irish Administration. He is third son of the late Mr. George Greene, of Dublin, by Jane Ball, third daughter of Captain George Ball, of Ball's Grove, near Drogheda. In 1870 he was elected President of the Institute of Civil Engineers in Ireland, and he is a member of several learned bodies. By his mother's side, Sir John Ball Greene had as ancestors, Bartholomew Ball, Mayor of Dublin in 1554; Walter Ball, Mayor of Dublin in 1580, who married Elinor, daughter of Alderman Robert Usher, of Santry, whose son, Robert, was also Mayor of Dublin in 1605, and who married Jane, daughter of Henry Usher, Archbishop of Armagh. Rose Ball, the daughter of Walter Ball, married the Rev. Dr. Luke Challoner; and their daughter, Phoebe Challoner, married the learned James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh. The offices now held by Sir John Ball Greene are those of Head of the Ordnance Survey and Commissioner of Valuation.

Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, recently appointed Knight Commander of the Star of India, is a son of the late Rev. William Mussage Kirkwall Bradford, formerly Rector of Westmeon, Hants, by Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Colborne Ridley, son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, second Baronet, of Blagdon, Northumberland. Sir Edward Bradford was born in 1836, and educated at Marlborough College. He entered the 6th Madras Cavalry in November, 1853; served in the Persian campaign 1857. Again returning to the cavalry, he served with that regiment in Whitlock's column during the earlier stages of the Indian Mutiny. Subsequently he became Adjutant of Mayne's Horse, and with them he served in Central India, and was twice thanked in despatches for his services. When Mayne's Horse became merged, with other regiments, in the two regiments of the Central India Horse, he was appointed to one of the Central Indian Horse Regiments, which regiment he subsequently commanded. At this time he was Assistant Political Agent at Augur and Goonah, Central India. He was subsequently appointed Acting Political Agent in Jeypore, was afterwards Acting Resident at Odeypore, and General Superintendent of the Commission for the Suppression of Dacoite and Thuggee, which appointment he held four years. He is now a Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, and is also Agent for the Governor-General in Rajpootana. He was attached to the Staff of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his visit to India. He has medals for the Persian campaign and the Indian Mutiny.

Sir Augustus Keppell Stephenson, who has been raised to a knighthood, having previously been made a Companion of the Bath for his long official services, is Solicitor to the Lords of the Treasury at Whitehall, and Queen's Proctor. The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, Sir Ralph Linjen, K.C.B., who was formerly Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education, has been elevated to the Peerage.

Our Portraits of Sir George Errington and of Sir I. Lowthian Bell are from photographs by Messrs. Elliott and Fry; that of Sir W. S. B. Kaye, from one by Mr. Chancellor, of Dublin; that of Sir E. Bradford, from one by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, of Calcutta; and that of Sir A. K. Stephenson, by Mr. A. J. Melhuish, of York-place, Portman-square.

We have much gratification in announcing that two of the Artists connected with the *Illustrated London News*, Mr. R. C. Woodville and Mr. W. Simpson, have been honoured with her Majesty's commands to paint for the Queen pictures of the scenes at Whippingham Church at the wedding of her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice; the picture to be executed by Mr. Woodville is to be in oil colours, representing the interior of the church and the actual ceremony; while Mr. Simpson's water-colour drawing, it is expected, will represent the scene outside with the Royal bridal procession.

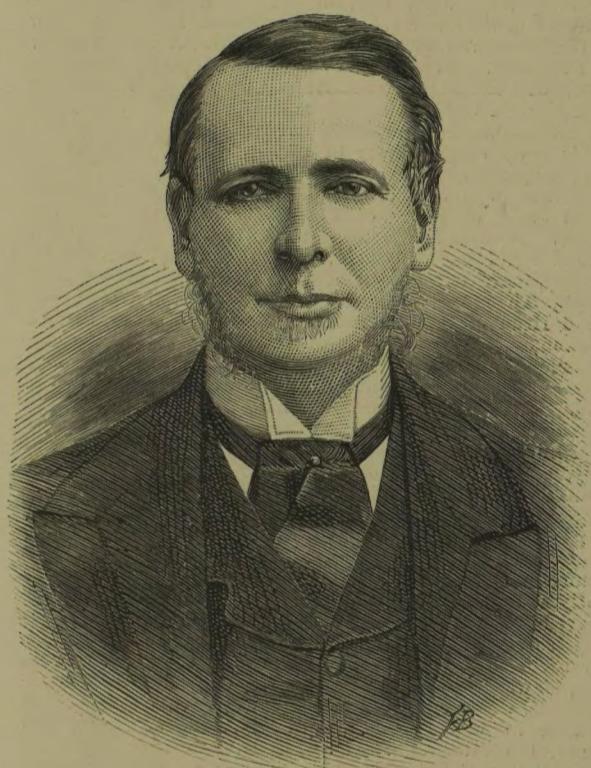
The Marquis of Lorne presided last week at the opening of Mr. Haysman's International College in the Finchley-road, West Hampstead, which has been erected as an auxiliary to the well-known Anglo-French College in the same road, of which Mr. Haysman is also the principal. This institution aims at the more complete development of international education. The Marquis stated that, in his school days, all sorts of classical learning was obligatory, down to the making of Latin and Greek verses; whilst most of the instruction which would have fitted him for after life was put on one side. He entirely approved of the principle that French and German, and other Continental languages, should be acquired in the country to which they belonged. He remembered being sent spasmodically to France, to study with other boys under some old pasteur; but the pupils spoke nothing but the purest Anglo-Saxon. For those intending to enter commercial life, a knowledge of French and German was absolutely necessary; and if they wished to maintain the supremacy of English trade and commerce, the Eastern languages ought also to be cultivated.



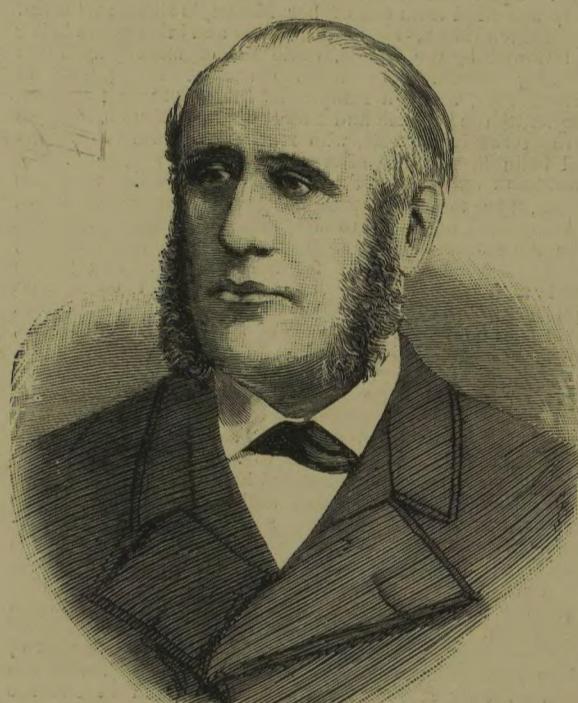
SIR A. K. STEPHENSON, K.C.B.  
SOLICITOR TO THE TREASURY.



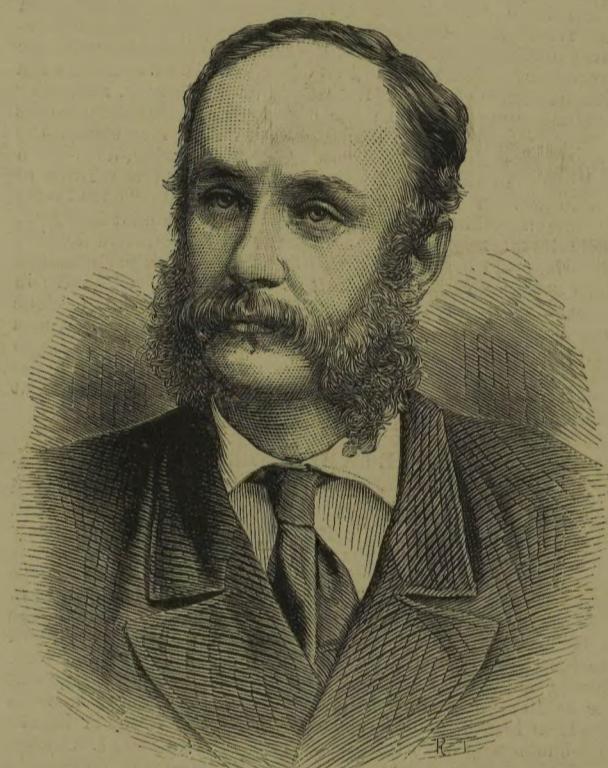
SIR GEORGE ERRINGTON, BART., M.P.



SIR W. S. B. KAYE, K.C.B.  
ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.



LORD REVELSTOKE.  
LATE MR. E. C. BARING.



COLONEL SIR EDWARD BRADFORD, K.S.I.  
INDIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT IN RAJPOOTANA.

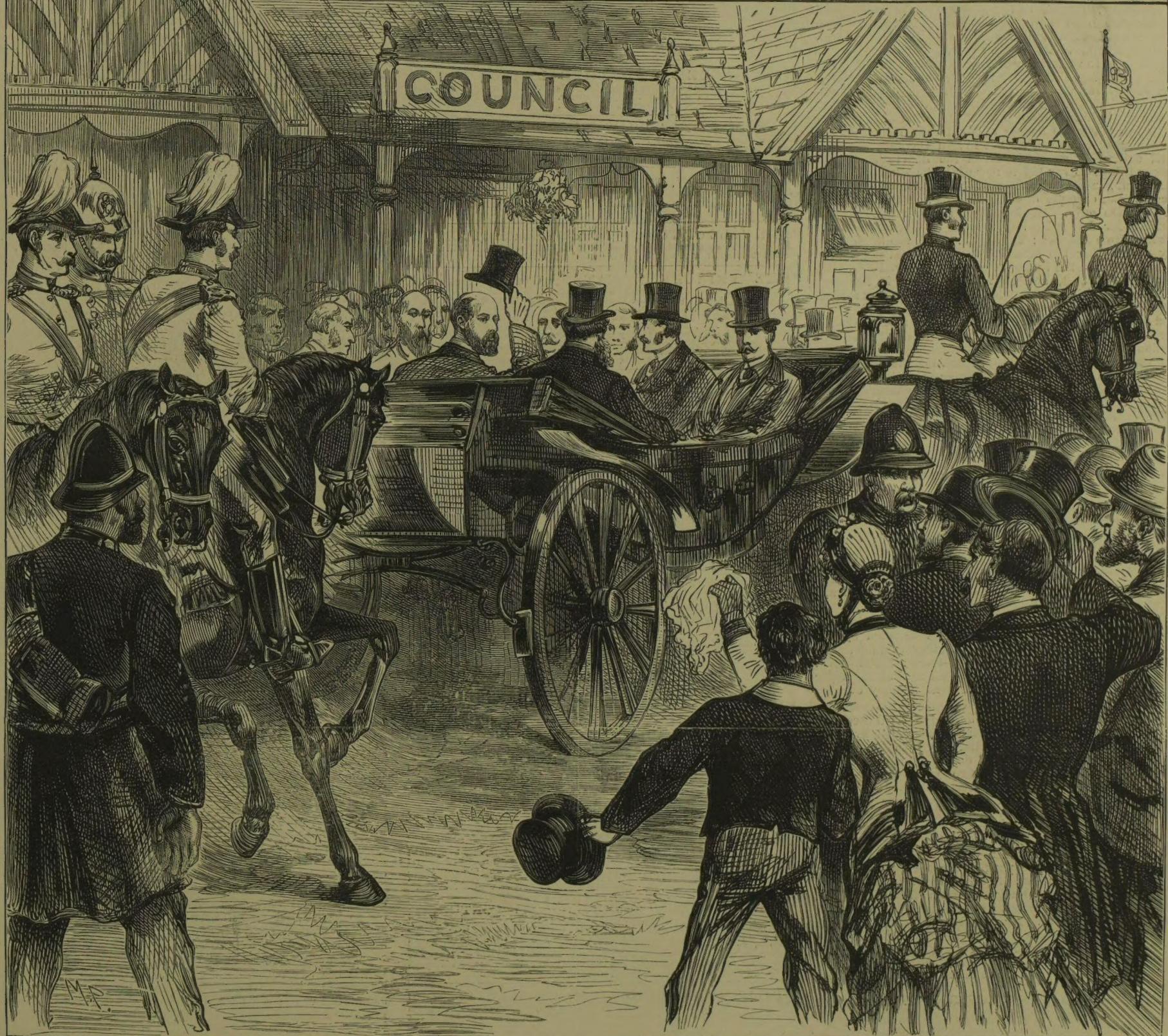
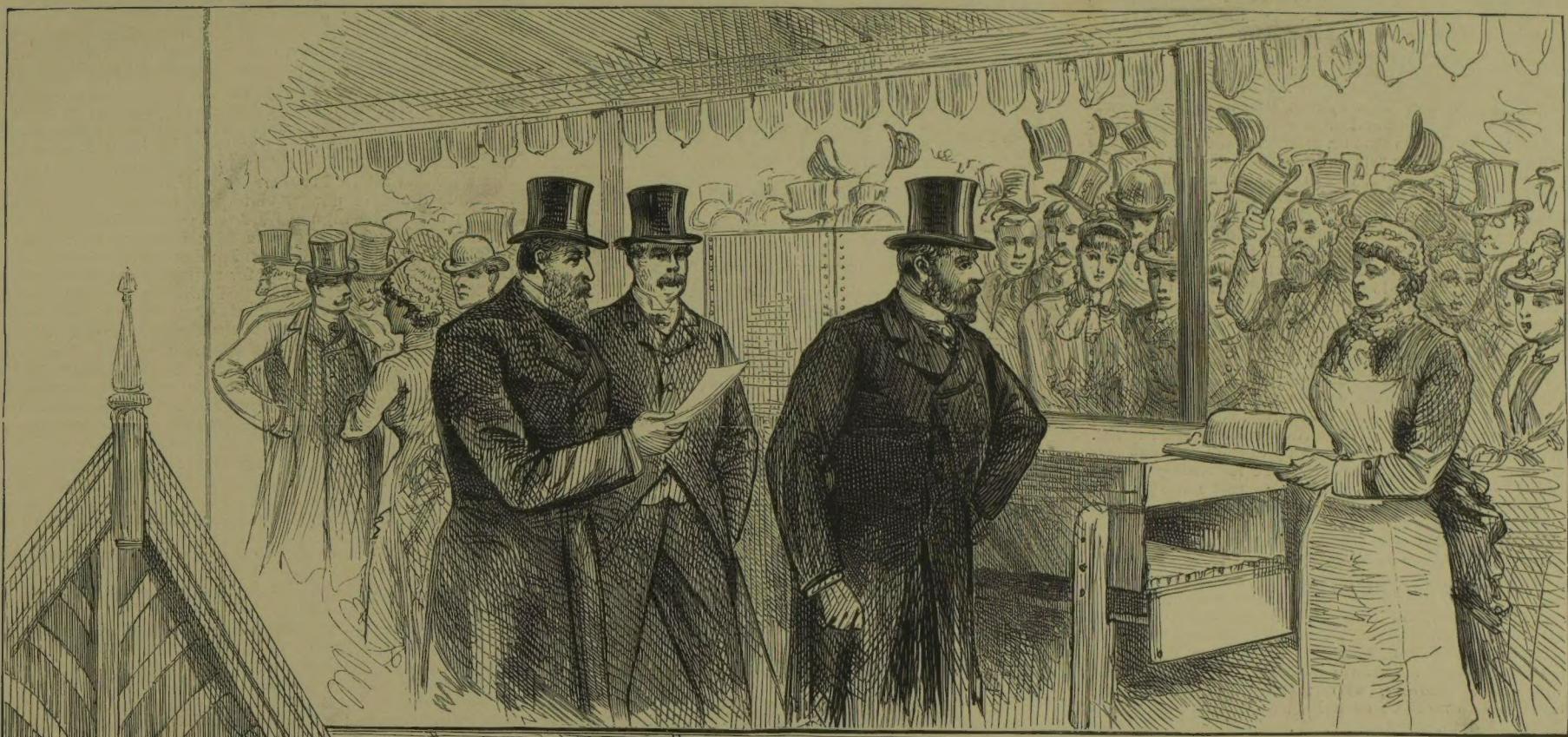


SIR ISAAC LOWTHIAN BELL, BART.



SIR J. BALL GREENE, K.C.B.  
COMMISSIONER OF VALUATION AND SURVEY, IRELAND.

THE PRINCE AT THE WORKING DAIRY.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT THE COUNCIL TENT.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING, PRESTON.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"The stage they loved revived beneath their sway; they made art earnest, and they kept it pure." If this be true of Marie and Sidney Bancroft, then indeed they will not have laboured in vain, and will enter into the rest of their retirement with a light heart. It was an evening not easily to be forgotten, the night of July 20, 1885, when, at the Haymarket Theatre, the Bancrofts took their farewell of their many friends on the occasion of their retirement from the cares of management. No more brilliant and representative audience has ever assembled within the walls of a theatre in modern times. Many were there present who had followed the fortunes of this happy pair for at least twenty years, and who took this opportunity of closing a delightful volume. On such occasions as these—the times of farewells and retirements—there is usually nothing to mitigate the poignancy of the regret. The stage is not so rich in artists of the very first class as to be able suddenly to dispense with the services of well-tried actors of either sex. Mrs. Bancroft, for instance, is as unrivalled in her art as she is pre-eminent in her versatility. To be at once a Naomi Tighe in "School," a Polly Eccles in "Caste," a Jenny Northcott in "Sweethearts," a Mrs. Staggarth in "The Vicarage," and a Lady Alger Fairfax in "Diplomacy," is to be in possession of that priceless gift known as genius. Now, genius is and ever must be a rare acquisition, and when we find it we do not willingly let it go. It is some comfort, therefore, to know that we shall not wholly lose the Bancrofts from the stage, and that they will join cheerfully from time to time in the amusements of the hour. Mr. Bancroft is too young a man to be permitted just yet to rest on his laurels, and it is not likely that many old plays, or new plays either for the matter of that, will be properly cast without him. Mrs. Bancroft, whose kindly and charitable actions are well known, will devote her services to the call of charity, and will be able from time to time to bring art into the service of good works. Besides, this indefatigable lady is busy enough without any further stage-work for the present. She is writing a most interesting book, the history of the Bancroft management, and I should not be at all surprised if we saw an excellent comedy from Mrs. Bancroft's pen before long. We have had a Mrs. Inchbald; why not a Mrs. Bancroft, ex-actress and authoress? Little need be added to what has been already written concerning the brilliant success of the farewell entertainment, to which their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales gave their special patronage. It was pleasant to see once more under the Bancroft banner such actresses as Ellen Terry, Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Langtry, Carlotta Addison, and, of course, dear old Mrs. Stirling, who received an enthusiastic reception; and to welcome such Prince of Wales favourites as Charles Coghlan, John Hare, W. H. Kendal, Clayton, Cecil, Blakeley, Terriss, and Archer. For my own part, I should have liked also to see Lydia Foote and Amy Roselle, Miss Larkin, and many another connected with the earliest versions of Robertson's plays; whilst some of us must have tried to summon back from the shades of peace and rest Harry Montague, Fred. Younge, George Honey, Johnnie Clarke, Fred. Dewar, and, may I add, Henry J. Byron, who started the enterprise, and encouraged it in every way.

It will surely not be out of place if the writer of these lines offer, in this place, his thanks to Mr. Henry Irving for the admirable manner in which he delivered the few words of farewell written by an old friend of the Bancrofts. I have had many things to say before now of the feebleness of stage elocution and general failure in voice-production on the stage, but here was an example of elocutionary grace that is seldom found in these days. It has been before remarked how wonderfully Mr. Irving has improved as an elocutionist since he returned from America; but seldom before has he so completely shown how the actor's art enriches and adorns the simplest truths and the humblest sentences. Mr. Toole, also, was at his very best, and kept the audience in incessant laughter during his funny speech, delivered in his own inimitable manner.

And now we have come to the end of the season. For a few weeks, many of our most popular theatres will be closed, as London and holiday makers will be rushing to the sea, the forests, the moors, and the valleys. But for the sake of the "trippers" to town from the provinces, now that the excursion season has fairly commenced, that charming Irish drama, "Arrah na Pogue," will be revived at the Adelphi; and Mr. Charles Warner, with an excellent company, has been engaged to appear in Charles Reade's celebrated drama, "Never Too Late to Mend," at Old Drury. Dramatic critics must take a holiday like the rest of the world, so, for a few weeks, no more from yours, faithfully and obediently, C. S.

A meeting was yesterday week held at the Mansion House in support of the British Institute in Brussels for Homeless and Friendless English Girls. The Lord Mayor presided.

The accomplished lecturer Miss Jennie Young gave her new concert lecture on Tennyson last Wednesday afternoon, at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., occupying the chair; and on Friday gave her "Thoughts about Women," at Steinway Hall, Mr. H. Woodall, M.P., presiding.

Madame C. C. Rossiter gave her amusing and instructive description of a tour round the world, illustrated by 150 pictures, at St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday evening; this (Saturday) afternoon she gives a drawing-room entertainment, entitled "Two Hours with Poets and Musicians," at Neumeyer Hall, Hart-street, Oxford-street; and next Monday evening she will give a concert at the same hall.

Edward Rowdon, an Oxfordshire Justice of the Peace, was at Westminster Police Court on Monday summoned by Lady Conyers, charging him with obstructing her in public places, and with conducting himself in a disorderly manner. Her Ladyship stated that for nearly two years she and her daughter, the Hon. Violet Evelyn Lane-Fox, had been persecuted by the defendant, notwithstanding that he had been cautioned over and over again by the police and by two of her friends. She had borne this annoyance until last Saturday week, when the defendant came up to her in the Park and refused to go away. On other occasions he had thrown himself on his knees in the park before her. She had had innumerable letters from him. She had never given him the slightest encouragement. Lady Conyers' daughter stated that for two years the defendant had made her life unpleasant, following her everywhere. Mr. Rowdon offered to apologise; but the magistrate, describing his conduct as "abominable," decided to remand him in custody for a week to consider what course should be taken.

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President.—H. E. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.  
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OF THE

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE ISSUED

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AND

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## MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at the British Consulate, Aleppo, by the Commendatore Vitto, Acting British Consul, and afterwards by Archbishop Megerdich, Anglican Bishop of Aintab; Patrick Henderson, her Majesty's Consul, to Alice, daughter M. Zollinger, Imperial German Consul.

On the 21st inst., at St. Barnabas' Church, Kensington, by the Rev. F. H. Dennis, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, Mile-end, assisted by the Rev. G. R. Thornton, M.A., Vicar of the parish, Nathaniel Pryce Cameron, of Murton House, Glamorganshire, and Broadwater-road, Worthing, to Emily Louisa Ramsay, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Bell, Member of Council, Bombay, and sister of Lieutenant-General Bell, R.E., of 31, Popstone-road, Earl's-court, S.W.

## DEATH.

On the 17th inst., at 29, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, W., General John ffolliott Crofton, Colonel of the 6th (Royal Warwickshire) Regiment, aged 81.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## THE QUEEN AND LORD BEACONSFIELD.

The great Historic Picture of HER MAJESTY GIVING AUDIENCE TO LORD BEACONSFIELD AT OSBORNE. Painted by Mr. Virgman from studies made by him at Osborne.—168, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.

## HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, 1885. THE HOUSE OF LORDS, WESTMINSTER.

The two Grand Historical Paintings by F. Sargent, contain upwards of 350 Portraits from Special Sittings. On view at 175, New Bond-street, Ten to Six. Admission, One Shilling.

## ANNO DOMINI, THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY, and "The Chosen Five," by EDWIN LONG, R.A.

These celebrated Pictures, with other Works, are ON VIEW at the GALLERIES, 168, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

## THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 36, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

## THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W.

Lighted by Electricity.

Solte Proprietor and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.

EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, will be played the Comedietta, by C. M. Rae, FIRST IN THE FIELD. Followed, at Nine, the very successful Farce Play, in Three Acts, by R. C. Carton and Cecil Height, called THE GREAT PINK PEARL. For cast, see daily papers. Doors open at twenty minutes to Eight; commence at Eight. Carriages at Eleven. Box-Office open Eleven till Five. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone (3700).

Business Manager and Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.

EXTRA MORNING PERFORMANCE OF OLIVIA TO-DAY (Saturday) at Two o'clock. The Theatre will not be open on the evening of this day. Every Evening next week at 8.15, OLIVIA, by W. G. Wills (an episode in the "Vicar of Wakefield"); DR. PRIMROSE, MR. HENRY IRVING; OLIVIA, Miss Ellen Terry. At 7.45, THE BALANCE OF COMFORT.

Benefit of Miss Ellen Terry, THURSDAY, JULY 20, and last night of Performance until Saturday, Sept. 5, when the Theatre will reopen with OLIVIA. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

S.T. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW and CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT,

which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE, also.

Third week of the engagement of that great American Humourist, MR. CHARLES SUTTON. His new Lecture received with the most enthusiastic marks of approval, and roar of laughter.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Arcs, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

Tickets and Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

## MONTE CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON.

The series of the Extraordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the Winter Season, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo-Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.

## SEA-BATHING AT MONACO.

Villas and Private Houses and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hotel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families can be had at reasonable prices.

## GOODWOOD RACES.—GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, and MONDAY, JULY 27, SPECIAL FAST TRAINS FROM VICTORIA for Arundel, Littlehampton, Bognor, Drayton, Chichester, Havant (for Hayling Island), Southsea, and Portsmouth (for the Isle of Wight).

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR SERVANTS, HORSES, and CARRIAGES only, will leave VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, at 7.50 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., and MONDAY, JULY 27, at 6.45 a.m., 7.50 a.m., and 6.30 p.m. Horses and Carriages for the above Stations will not be conveyed by any other Trains from Victoria on these days.

ON ALL FOUR DAYS OF THE RACES A SPECIAL TRAIN (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class) will leave Kensington 7.10 a.m., Victoria 7.30 a.m., London Bridge 7.35 a.m. Carriages 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, and 7.40. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS-TRAIN (1st and 2nd Class) will leave Kensington 8.40 a.m., Victoria 9.45 a.m., and London Bridge 9.55 a.m. Return Fare, 2s. 6d. and 2s.

AN EXTRA SPECIAL EXPRESS-TRAIN (1st Class only) will leave Victoria 9.45 a.m. Return Fare, 3s.

FORTNIGHTLY TICKETS for the Goodwood, Brighton and Lewes Race Meetings.—First Class Tickets (not transferable), available from Saturday, July 25 to Saturday, Aug. 8, inclusive—price 25s.

TICKETS for the Special Trains, also the Fortnightly Tickets, may be obtained previously at the London Bridge and Victoria Stations; and at the West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square, which office will remain open till Ten p.m. on July 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, and Aug. 1.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

## NEW MORNING SERVICE to the CONTINENT.

SEA PASSAGE BY DAY. From JULY 25, the GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY will run a BOAT EXPRESS from Liverpool, off-street Station every Saturday and Wednesday, at 9 a.m., and their ss. Adelphi from Harwich (Parkeston Quay), at 11 a.m., due at Antwerp the same evening. From Antwerp Tuesdays and Friday mornings. Night Service to and from Antwerp and Rotterdam as usual every week-day. See handbills, or address F. Gooday, Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool-street Station, E.C.

DOVER AND OSTEND LINE.—Accelerated Conveyance

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Daily Conveyance of Ordinary and Specie Parcels.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Madame Adelina Patti's appearance—for the first time—in the title-character of Bizet's "Carmen" was noticed by us last week. Her second performance of the same part took place last Saturday evening, when the impression produced was similar to that of the first occasion. The final scene, in which the treacherous Carmen is stabbed by the jealous José, whom she has jilted, was again a fine display of Madame Patti's exceptional powers as a stage vocalist. Signor Del Puente repeated his excellent performance as Escamillo, the Toreador; a change from the previous cast having been the assignment of the character of José to Signor Garulli, who made his first appearance, and was very favourably received. He possesses a good stage presence, undacts and sings with effect.

Mdlle. Alma Fohström, made her fourth appearance last Thursday week, when she sustained the character of Gilda in "Rigoletto." We have more than once commented on the lady's merits, which were displayed with marked effect after the nervousness of her debut had subsided. In the performance now referred to she sang with much feeling and considerable dramatic power, and quite sustained the position already obtained. Signor De Anna also confirmed the good opinion already formed of him by his singing and acting as Rigoletto, as did Signor Giannini in the character of the Duke. Other features of the cast call for no specific mention beyond the important fact of Madame Scalchi's repetition of her well-known fine rendering of the music of Maddalena, an essential point in the dramatic quartet at the close of the opera.

On Tuesday "Faust" was repeated, with Madame Patti again as Margherita; the characters of Siebel and Valentino having been transferred, respectively, to Mdlle. Macvitz and Signor Del Puente. This (Saturday) evening the season will close with a performance of "Il Trovatore," in which Madame Patti will appear as Leonora.

It has been proposed to present a testimonial to Madame Adelina Patti on the completion of her twenty-fifth annual engagement at the Royal Italian Opera. The character of the testimonial had not been determined at the time of our writing.

A series of oratorio performances was begun at the Albert Palace last Saturday, when "The Messiah" was given. For this (Saturday) afternoon, Mr. W. Carter's cantata, "Placida," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" are announced.

Mr. S. G. Pratt (of Chicago), pianist and composer, gave an interesting concert at Steinway Hall last Saturday, when the programme consisted of his own compositions, including vocal extracts from his opera, "Zenobia," rendered by Misses Griswold and H. Gleim, and Messrs. O. Harley and F. Walker. Mr. Pratt's piano-forte playing and his music proved highly effective.

Among the musical specialties of last week was Herr Edersheim's concert, at which his own effective settings of Byron's "Hebrew Melodies" were sung by Mesdames De Fonblanche and Sterling, Miss H. Coward, Mdlle. Lund, Mr. H. Reeves, Mr. F. King, Signor Foli, and others.

The Chester Musical Festival took place this week, opening on Wednesday morning with a performance of Gounod's oratorio, "The Redemption." We have already given an outline of the arrangements, which included the production, on Thursday, of Dr. J. C. Bridge's new oratorio, "Daniel."

M. Massenet's opera, "Manon," was announced for performance at the Crystal Palace by the Carl Rosa Opera Company last Thursday afternoon, the principal characters by Madame Marie Roze and Mr. B. McGuckin, as at the production of the work at Liverpool last January. The opera was given at Drury-Lane Theatre in May last, when Madame Roze and Mr. Maas sustained the principal characters, as noticed by us at the time. Two more performances of the Carl Rosa Company are promised at the Crystal Palace—"Faust" next Thursday afternoon, and Mr. Goring Thomas's "Nadesha" on the following Saturday.

Mr. Frank Quatremayne gave a concert at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening; and Mdlle. Lilas Spontini gave, on Thursday, the fifth and last concert of the first series of the West Kensington Popular Concerts.

The competition for the Lady Jenkinson Prize, a purse of £5, for the best performance of Beethoven's piano-forte concerto in E flat, took place at the Guildhall School of Music on the 17th inst. The prize was divided between Miss K. Honey (pupil of Mr. J. F. Barnett) and Miss F. Rosenthal (pupil of Professor Ernst Pauer).

It is to be hoped that subscriptions for the purchase

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Monday voted the credit of 50,000 francs to defray the expenses of the reception of the Moorish Embassy. The Chamber subsequently began the discussion of M. Ballue's interpellation regarding the temporary importation of cotton thread.—The Municipal Council of Paris have unanimously resolved to transfer the heart of Voltaire, now lying in the National Library, to the Panthéon, where the mortal remains of the philosopher were once interred.—Queen Isabella arrived in Paris last Saturday morning from Spain on her way to Munich, and was received at the railway station by the entire personnel of the Embassy, the President of the Republic being represented by General Pittie and M. Mollard.—The meeting of the Monetary Conference of the five Powers—France, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, and Belgium—took place at the Foreign Office in Paris on Monday.—A despatch from Paris reports that all the Powers have given their assent to the immediate issue of the £9,000,000 loan agreed upon in the Egyptian Financial Convention.

The cholera returns give 1850 cases and 761 deaths as having occurred in Spain on Sunday; and on Monday there were 2243 cases and 876 deaths.

The German Emperor left Mainau on Monday for Gastein, where he was enthusiastically received on Tuesday evening.

On Monday afternoon the King and Queen of the Hellenes, accompanied by their suites, visited the Italian ironclads anchored in Phalerum Bay. Their Majesties subsequently dined on board the flag-ship. Several bills passed the Chamber.

Captain Chermside has telegraphed to Cairo that an attack of the rebels upon Kassala was repulsed on the 15th and 16th ult., by the garrison, who killed 3000 Mahdistans and captured 1000 oxen, 1000 sheep, and 700 rifles.

On the 15th inst. the United States Government formally transferred to the New York State officials, as trustees for the public, the American bank of the Niagara Falls. This splendid domain—covering, with the islands in the river, an area of nearly one hundred and seven thousand acres—is to be called "The Niagara International Park," and to be free to the world "for ever." The opening ceremonial appears to have been worthy of the event, and the inauguration was attended in state by both American and Canadian representatives.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Monday by the Marquis of Lansdowne. His Excellency congratulated the members on the suppression of the recent rebellion in the North-West, and praised the bravery and good conduct of the Canadian troops. He also referred to the good feeling displayed by the United States Government in watching the frontier during the rising. The Governor-General estimated the total expenditure for the year for all departments at 37,000,000 dols. Before rising, the House passed ninety-five bills, including the Franchise Bill and a bill for the relief of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the statutory mortgage of 30,000,000 dols. The cities of Canada are vieing with each other in their demonstrations of welcome to the troops returning from the recent campaign in the North-West. Montreal was en fête on Monday afternoon in honour of the return of her contingent, and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the city. A special service was held in the cathedral, and this was followed by a procession through the streets. The men composing the contingent were subsequently entertained at a luncheon. A telegram from Toronto states that the volunteers returning there from the scene of the recent rebellion have met with an enthusiastic reception, thousands of persons pouring into the city to welcome the troops home. A banquet has also been arranged in their honour. The Dominion Government proposes to make a grant of 20,000 dols. to General Middleton in recognition of his services in suppressing the recent rebellion in the North-West. The trial of Louis Riel began on Monday. General Middleton was summoned as a witness.

It is announced from Cape Town that a vote of censure upon the Government, moved by Sir Thomas Scanlan, has been negatived in the House of Assembly by a majority of thirty-one.

A despatch has been received at Simla from the Secretary of State giving his assent to the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Contradictory rumours have recently been put in circulation regarding the state of the negotiations on the Afghan boundary question; but the situation at the present moment seems to be almost identical with what it was six weeks ago.

It has been arranged that the King and Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Austria, will visit Antwerp, on Sunday, the 26th inst., to be present at the opening of the new quays, which have been several years under construction, at a cost of upwards of four millions sterling. After the opening ceremony, a historical procession of nations is announced to take place on the Scheldt, with illuminations. The Great Eastern Railway Company will run their new steel paddle-steamer *Adelaide* from Harwich (Parkstone quay) to Antwerp in connection with a special express-train leaving Liverpool-Street Station at nine a.m. on Saturday next, to accommodate travellers intending to be present at these fêtes.

Mr. Alfred Wagstaffe has been elected to represent the Ward of Bishopsgate in the Court of Common Council.

Earl Cowper presided last Saturday at a meeting of Mayors and Provosts of the chief seaport towns in Great Britain, in support of the scheme for establishing Naval Volunteer corps.

The London and North-Western Railway Company have issued an enlarged and improved edition of their guide to "Summer Tours" in England and Scotland by the West Coast route in connection with the Caledonian Railway.

Messrs. Blackwood have issued a second edition of Mr. Hyde's highly interesting volume, "The Royal Mail," which has been revised and slightly enlarged. The new matter consists of two additional illustrations, contributions to the chapters on "Mail Packets," "How Letters are Lost," and "Singular Coincidences," and a fresh chapter on the subject of postmasters.

Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., presided over an influential meeting held at the Mansion House yesterday week, at which resolutions were adopted declaring the defences of the Empire inadequate, and urging the appointment of a Royal Commission of inquiry.—On the same day Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, informed a deputation from the city of London that the Government were alive to the necessity of maintaining the efficiency of the Navy, and should it be found in any respect defective, they would have no hesitation in making further demands on the national exchequer.

Sir Charles Dilke was entertained last Saturday evening at the banquet at the Reform Club, and made a speech devoted almost entirely to the question of Parliamentary reform. He gave detailed particulars of the redistribution scheme of the late Government, and came to the conclusion that the present Parliament and the second Administration of Mr. Gladstone are not likely to be forgotten in the history of the country, when it was remembered that they had increased the electorate by two-fifths, and that they had trebled the weight in Parliament of Lancashire, of the West Riding, and of the Metropolis.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.  
D. L. P. (Boulogne).—The key move is 1. R to Q B sq.  
A. W. D. C. (Lucknow).—The problems have not been forgotten, but we have many claims on our limited space.  
J. S. L. (Natal).—Acknowledgment was deferred that week for want of space.  
T. F. E. (Bombay).—Too simple, we regret to say.  
A. B. S. (Tetford).—Letter arrived too late for last week's Number. Many thanks for the game, which is very acceptable.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS** Nos. 2144, 2145, and 2146 received from J. S. Logan (Baldwin, Natal); of No. 2152 from F. E. Gibbons (Tiflis); of No. 2153 from E. J. Cobbett, T. G. (Ware), J. Lenton, and F. Marshall; of No. 2154 from Emile Frau, (Darlinton), R. Thomas, E. J. Cobbett, T. G. (Ware), Arthur F. Froggett (Stig), and G. C. B.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS** No. 2155 received from H. E. Woods, L. Sharwood, Fred. Sharwood, N. Warner, H. Blackwood, Norina, T. Sinclair, B. M. Webster, J. Walter Junior, A. Colborne, F. Ferris, B. Wood, C. Darragh, Enrico (Darlington), Shadforth, Emile Frau, R. Jessop, Ben Nevis, D. W. Kell, M. O'Halloran, L. Falzon (Antwerp), F. West, B. Thomas, J. McKenzie, John Hodgson, T. G. (Ware), E. Caselli (Paris), G. Seymour, H. Lucas, James Pilkington, A. W. Scrutton, Columbus, R. L. Southwell, L. L. Greenaway, R. J. Vines, S. Lowndes, F. Marshall, Joseph Ainsworth, G. J. Law, A. M. Porter, G. S. Oldfield, A. Karberg (Hamburg), C. S. Cox, Winfield, Peter (London), Ginge, N. S. Harris, W. J. Rudman, E. Elshury, A. F. Froggett, W. Hillier, Geo. G. F. Fosbrooke, Otto Fulder, E. Londen, A. C. Hunt, J. Farrow, R. Tweddell, H. K. Andrew, R. Ingersoll, H. Reeve, N. H. Mallen, L. Wyman, S. Bullen, Elsie, Charles Oswald, Richard Murphy (Wexford), Aaron Harper, H. Wardell, R. T. Kemp, T. H. Hodson, C. W. Wilson, and J. K. (South Hampstead).

## SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 2142. **BLACK.** 1. Kt to Kt 3rd Any move  
2. Mates accordingly

No. 2150. **BLACK.** 1. R to B 5th Kt takes P  
2. R takes R B to K sq  
3. Mates accordingly

No. 2151. **BLACK.** 1. Q to K R 8th B takes B  
2. Q to Q R sq Any move  
3. B mates

Norm.—If Black play 1. K takes B the mate in two moves presents no difficulty.

No. 2152. **WHITE.** 1. Q to K B 3rd K to K 4th  
2. Q takes B (ch) K takes Q  
3. B to Q 6th. Mate.

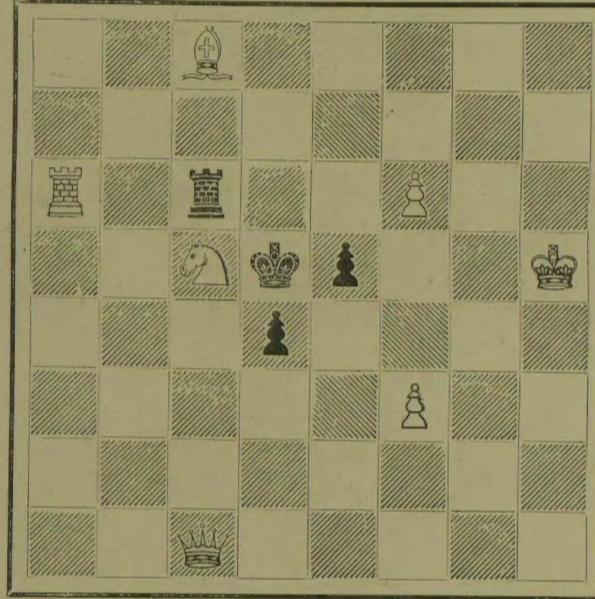
If Black play 1. Q to K 7th, then 2. Kt takes Q (ch); if 1. Kt takes P, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch); if 1. B takes P, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch); if 1. Kt to Kt 6th, then 2. Q to K 3rd (ch), mating in each case on the third move.

No. 2153. **BLACK.** 1. Kt to K Kt 6th K to Q 4th  
2. R to R 6th Any move  
3. Kt or B mates accordingly

## PROBLEM NO. 2157.

By C. A. L. BULL.

**BLACK.**



**WHITE.**

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played in the Masters' Tourney at Hamburg, between Herr GOTTSCHALL and Dr. NOA. (French Defence.)

WHITE (Herr G.)	BLACK (Dr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
7. B takes Kt	Q takes B
8. Castles	B takes Kt
9. P takes B	Castles
10. Kt to Q 2nd	P takes P
11. Kt takes P	Q to Q sq.

Well timed for the adversary, as it brings his knight into play at once.

Black resigned at this point; but suppose 16. P takes B, then follows 17. R to K 2nd, Q takes R; 18. P takes Q, and we have a position, which, if presented in a problem, would be pronounced by most judges to be critical in the extreme.

THE GERMAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.

As announced in our 1st issue, the proceedings of the fourth congress of the German Chess Association were opened on the 12th inst. at Hamburg, when eighteen competitors entered the lists of the "Masters" Tourney. Their names will be found in the score-list, and will be found fairly representative of European and American Chess. There are eight representatives of Germany, three of Austria, one of Hungary, one of America, one of France, and four of England. Play commenced on Monday, the 13th inst., and has proceeded steadily since, four days in the week, at the rate of two games per diem, a marvelous performance, when contrasted with similar efforts in England. At the end of the first week only three of the required number of games remained unfinished—Schallup v. Blackburne, Blackburne v. Paulsen, and Mason v. Tauenhäus—a fact which reflects great credit on the management and the competitors.

Appended is the score at the conclusion of play on Saturday, the 18th inst.:

	Games played.	Games won.		Games played.	Games won.
Mason ...	7	6	Gottschall ...	8	4
Tarrasch ...	8	6	Bird ...	8	3½
Gunsberg ...	8	6	Mackenzie ...	8	3
Minckwitz ...	8	5½	Paulsen, W. ...	7	2½
Englisch ...	8	5	Schallup ...	7	2½
Blackburne ...	6	4½	Taubenhaus ...	7	2½
Riemann ...	8	4½	Noa ...	8	2
Weiss ...	8	4½	Schottlander ...	8	2
Lerger ...	8	4	Bier ...	8	1

The winners in the Section Tourney who have to compete for the eight prizes are as follows:—

Senfert (Berlin)	Harmonist (Berlin)
Mendelsohn (Breslau)	Zimmermann (Hamburg)
Reustadt (Prague)	Bauer (Frankfort)
Schurz (Leipzig)	Entmayer (Munich)

The "Nebn" Tourney, open only to residents of neighbouring towns or localities, was brought to a close on Saturday, the 18th inst., and the prizes were awarded as follows:—First prize, 50 marks—Doven, of Lubeck; second prize, 30 marks—Karrus, of Bremen; third prize, 20 marks—Rissen, of Heide; fourth prize, a book on chess—Burger, of Lubeck. We have not space this week to note all the events of the meeting; but we must not omit to mention that Dr. Zukertort gave an exhibition of chess *sans voir* on the 15th inst., playing ten games simultaneously.

We remind our readers that entries for the chief competition of the Hereford meeting close on the 27th instant. Intending competitors should therefore send their names before that date to the honorary secretary of the Counties Chess Association, the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Tetford Rectory, near Horncastle. The meeting promises to be a very successful one. In a long list of influential supporters we notice the names of the Lord Lieutenant of Hereford, the Bishop and the Dean of Hereford, besides several ladies residing in the county. In the report of this meeting there will be embodied a supplement to the report of the Bath meeting, including games &c.

The annual congress of the Scottish Chess Association begins on Monday Aug. 8, and will be continued during the ensuing week. The meetings will be held in the rooms of the Edinburgh Chess Club, 4, Queen-street, and the annual general meeting of the members for the transaction of business will be held on Friday, Aug. 8.

The match between Messrs. Thorold and Wayte was concluded last week in favour of Mr. Wayte. The final score was Wayte, 7; Thorold, 5; drawn games, 1.

## OBITUARY.

## THE LADY HARRIET KAVANAGH.

The Lady Harriet Margaret Kavanagh, widow of Thomas Kavanagh, M.P., of Borris, county Carlow, and second daughter of Richard, second Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B., Ambassador to the Hague, died on the 14th inst., at The Lodge, Ballyragget, aged eighty-five. Her Ladyship was married, Feb. 28, 1825, and leaves an only surviving son, the present Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh, of Borris, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Carlow, and late its M.P., who is considered the male descendant and representative of the Kings of Leinster.

## COLONEL DIGBY.

Colonel John Almerus Digby, of Chalmington House, Dorsetshire, late of the Grenadier Guards, died on the 13th inst. He was born May 29, 1826, the second son of Captain Charles George Digby, R.N., by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of the first Lord Ornithwaite, and grandson of the Very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham, who was brother of the sixth Lord Digby, and of the first Earl. He married, June 13, 1861, Diana Alicia, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Scott, and leaves issue. Colonel Digby served with the 12th Lancers in the Kaffir war of 1851-3, for which he had a medal, and with the Grenadier Guards before Sebastopol, for which he received medal with clasp and the Turkish medal.

## GENERAL J. FFOLLIOTT CROFTON.

General John ffolliott Crofton, Colonel 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died on the 17th inst., at 29, Sussex-gardens, aged eighty-four. He was eldest son of the Rev. Henry Crofton (second son of Sir Morgan Crofton, first Baronet, of Mohill), by Frances, his second wife, daughter of Captain ffolliott, of Holybrook, county Sligo. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he graduated in 1824, having gained, three times in succession, the Vice-Chancellor's Prize for English Verse. He entered the Army in 1824, and attained the rank of General in 1877. Appointed Persian Interpreter to the force under Brigadier-General Litchfield in 1832 he served throughout the operations in Parkur, and against the tribes in the North-West Desert. In 1840-1, he was employed in the defence of Aden against the Arabs, and in 1846 commanded the expedition sent to the Red River. General Crofton married, 1845, Anne Agnes, only child of Mr. John Addison, of Preston, and leaves issue.

## MR. GRAHAM.

Mr. William Graham, of 35, Grosvenor-place, London, a merchant of Glasgow, J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire, died on the 16th inst., at Oakdene, Guildford. He was born in 1817, the eldest son of the late William Graham, of Burntshields, in the county of Renfrew, was educated at Glasgow University, and sat in Parliament for Glasgow from 1865 to 1874. He married, in 1846, Jane Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Lowndes, of Arthurlie, and leaves issue.

## THE HON. HENRY SPENCER LAW.

The Hon. Henry Spencer Law, M.A., D.L. for Kent, fourth son of the celebrated Lord Chief Justice, Edward, first Lord Ellenborough, died on the 15th inst., at 36, Eccleston-square, in his eighty-fourth year. He was educated at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge, and, after serving in the 1st Life-guards and 28th Foot, was called to the Bar in 1833, and received the appointment of Clerk of the Dockets, which he held until its abolition. He married, May 16, 1839, Dorothea Anne, eldest daughter of Colonel Rochfort, of Clogrenane, county Carlow, and became a widower Nov. 25, 1871. He has left several children.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Arthur William Poole, D.D., Missionary Bishop of Japan, on the 14th inst., at his father's residence, Fairfield, Shrewsbury, in his thirty-third year.

Amelia, Lady Yardley, widow of Sir William Yardley, Chief Justice of Bombay, and daughter of Mr. John Wilkin, of Spring-gardens, on the 12th inst., at Hadlow Park, Kent.

Lieutenant-General Alexander Tod Cadell, Royal Artillery (late Madras), on the 14th inst., at Sydenham; he was in the Chinese Expedition of 1840-2, and in the Deccan, 1858-9.

General Thomas Peters Flude, Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, second son of the late Captain Jonathan Flude, Town Major of Berwick-on-Tweed, on the 13th inst., at Folkestone, in his eighty-seventh year. His first commission was dated July 7, 1817, and that of General Oct. 1, 1877.

Major William Alexander, of Cruishtown, in the county of Meath, late 10th Bengal Light Cavalry, on the 11th inst., aged sixty-eight, at Holwood House, Anerley; he was grandson of Sir William Alexander, first Baronet, of Belcamp, in the county of Dublin, and was married, in 1839, to Mary, third daughter of the Right Rev. Edward Grey, Bishop of Hereford.</

## "THEODORA" AT THE GAIETY.

Our regular account of novelties at "the Playhouses" last week contained a notice of the representation, at the Gaiety Theatre, of Sardou's drama founded on the historical or mythical adventures of Theodora, the licentious and disreputable wife of the Emperor Justinian. The acting of Madame Sara Bernhardt, in the principal character, and that of the other French actors and actresses brought from Paris to exhibit this performance in the Strand, were remarked upon by the writer of our notice, as well as the mounting, dressing, and scene-painting of the play, in a candid spirit of criticism. Our Artist has furnished Sketches of several of the most effective "Tableaux," which may easily be recognised by those who have witnessed the representation and will perhaps be understood by readers acquainted with the plot of the drama. The scenes here presented are those of the interview of the profligate Empress with a sorceress named Tamyrus, from whom she procures a magic philtre;



SECOND TABLEAU: THEODORA WITH THE SORCERESS.



FOURTH TABLEAU: THEODORA HAS KILLED MARCELLUS.



SIXTH TABLEAU: THE EMPEROR'S JUDGMENT HALL.

## ROYAL VISIT TO LEEDS AND PRESTON.

We presented, last week, some Views of the great manufacturing town of the West Riding, visited on the Wednesday by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at the opening of the new building of the Yorkshire College; and of Preston, in North Lancashire, where the Prince of Wales, on the Thursday and Friday, attended the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and performed the initiatory ceremony at the commencement of the construction of the Preston Docks, undertaken by the Corporation of Preston. Some Illustrations of these proceedings will be found in the *Illustrated London News* this week, along with the Portrait of the Mayor of Leeds, Alderman J. R. Bower (which is from a photograph by Mr. G. Jerrard, of Regent-street).



THIRD TABLEAU: ANDREAS AND THEODORA.

Their Royal Highnesses, who were the guests of the Marquis of Ripon, at Studley Royal, reached Leeds shortly before noon on the Wednesday, and were greeted with the heartiest cheering. They were received by the Mayor and Mayoress, and by the Reception Committee of the Yorkshire College, and were conducted to the Townhall, the Leeds troop of the Princess of Wales's Own Hussars acting as escort. The procession, which included the Prince's suite and the guests of the Marquis of Ripon, as well as representatives of the College and the Municipal Corporation, passed along Park-row and East-parade to Victoria-square, in which the Townhall stands. The Townhall, which is a grand edifice in the Greco-Roman style, was very handsomely decorated with evergreens and banners, by Messrs. Womersley and Co., of Leeds. The Victoria Hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. On one side of the dais, where seats were placed for their Royal



HOPE AND MEMORY.

FROM A PICTURE BY EVERTON SAINSBURY, EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Highnesses, the civic authorities took their stand; on the other side were the representatives of the Masonic Lodges; and the contrast of their official costumes was very effective. When the Prince and Princess entered, the whole company rose, and the National Anthem was sung by a full chorus, with organ accompaniment. The Mayor then called upon the Town Clerk to read the Address; and at that part of it which referred to the presence of the Princess of Wales, the whole assembly rose again to give fresh cheers for her Royal Highness, who bowed her thanks. The Prince of Wales delivered a suitable reply. He next received the address of the Freemasons, presented by Brother W. L. Jackson, M.P., and returned a brief answer, expressing, as Grand Master, his interest in the aims and conduct of the Masonic Craft.

Their Royal Highnesses then left the Townhall, and the procession was again formed to conduct them to Woodhouse

Moor, to the new building of the Yorkshire College. This edifice, of which we have given an illustration, was designed by Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., the architect, and has been constructed by Messrs. John Wood and Sons, builders and contractors, of Leeds. The Yorkshire College is an educational institution of great importance and usefulness, and is to be affiliated to the Victoria University of Manchester. The Prince and Princess were conducted over the building by the Marquis of Ripon, who is the president, Sir E. Baines, the chairman of the council, and the members of the council. A prayer was offered by the Archbishop of York, and an address was read by Professor Bedlington, after which Sir E. Baines explained the origin and growth of the institution, the first stone of which was laid by the late Lord Frederick Cavendish. He enumerated the various branches of instruction given, and declared that a fuller

curriculum could scarcely be found at a German university. In the course of his reply, the Prince said he had long been impressed with the advisability of establishing in our great centres of population colleges and schools, for promoting the intellectual advancement of the people, also for increasing their prosperity by furthering the application of scientific knowledge to the industrial arts. He commended the Company of Clothworkers of the City of London for their judicious and liberal encouragement of this college.

The Royal party then proceeded to the Coliseum, a new building capable of holding 4000 persons. Luncheon was served for about 500 guests. The Marquis of Ripon presided, and amongst those present were, in addition to their Royal Highnesses, the Archbishop of York, Lord and Lady Lascelles, Lady Macclesfield, Lord Houghton, the Mayor and Mayoress of Leeds, Sir E. Baines, General Willis, Lord W. Beresford,

Sir A. Fairbairn, M.P., Lady Fairbairn, Lord Colville, the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., Mr. W. Jackson, M.P., Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Barran, M.P., Sir J. Pease, M.P., Mr. A. Pease, M.P., Sir F. Milner, M.P., and Mr. R. Creyke, M.P., besides deputations from the Clothworkers' and Drapers' Companies of London, and the Master Cutler of Sheffield. The Prince, in returning thanks for drinking the health of himself and of the Princess, again spoke of the Yorkshire College, and mentioned the liberal donations given to it by the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Ripon, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, and the Clothworkers' Company of London. He suggested that a scholarship in the Royal College of Music might be founded at the Yorkshire College, and that instruction in music might be added to the other teaching of the College. In conclusion, his Royal Highness proposed the health of Lord Ripon. After the luncheon, the Prince and Princess left Leeds, returning to Studley Park, near Ripon.

On the next day, the Prince of Wales, unaccompanied by the Princess, went to Ormskirk, in Lancashire, to stay with the Earl and Countess of Lathom at Lathom House, which is about eight miles from Preston. The *Preston Guardian* of last Saturday contains a very ample and minute description of the great show of the Royal Agricultural Society, held in Moor Park, adjacent to that town, which was twice visited by his Royal Highness; but we have not space for any details. The account to which we refer, filling nearly two whole sheets, or between forty and fifty columns of close print, gives precise information, with critical remarks, concerning every department of the Agricultural exhibition; and reports the proceedings at the Prince's visit, with the ceremonial at the "Albert Edward Dock," on the banks of the Ribble, performed immediately before his departure for London on Friday afternoon.

One of our Illustrations is that of the scene on Thursday, when his Royal Highness arrived at the marquee or tent occupied by the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, of which he has been elected President for the ensuing year. He was accompanied by Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., the President of this year's meeting, and by Mr. Jacob Wilson, steward of the general arrangements. Among those present were the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Lathom, the Earl of Sefton, the Earl of Coventry, Earl Cathcart, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Winmarleigh, Lord Moreton, and many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, including the Mayor of Preston, Aldeiman Forshaw, Chairman of the Local Committee, who had spent £3000 in preparing the ground for the show. After the business of the meeting, the Prince was entertained with a luncheon. His Royal Highness saw the grand parade of horses of different classes, inspected most of the prize cattle, the Canadian exhibition of agricultural produce, and the working model dairy, which was explained to him by Miss Smithard, the skilful lady appointed to lecture upon that subject. The dairy had been arranged to show the English, French, and Danish methods of butter-making. There were two divisions, in one of which steam or other motor power was used, and in the other all the processes were done by hand-power. Technically, the former was a "separatory dairy," as it was provided with a Danish and Laval cream separator. The Danish separator is associated with appliances for making keeping-butter from ripe cream. The Laval separator is associated with a rotary churn. The same kind of butter might be made equally well from sweet cream by the Danish separator, worked in any other kind of churn. The other division of the dairy illustrated the means and appliances which should be found in all ordinary farm dairies: the English system of making butter from cream obtained by setting milk in deep pans; also the Swartz system, similar in some respects to the English system. The most approved methods of making keeping-butter were represented; and particular notice was taken of the "Marian" box, for butter-hardening, to be used instead of an ice-refrigerator; this is an invention belonging to the Aylesbury Dairy Company, of London. Five dairymaids entered for the butter-making competition at the working dairy. The competitors were put through a *viva voce* examination as to their knowledge of dairying, and were then put to a practical test. Each could select her own churn and the quantity of cream required, and after the butter was made it was weighed, and was to be kept awhile before the awards should be made.

The proceedings attendant upon the Royal visit to Preston were entirely successful, having been arranged with judgment and good taste. The principal streets were sufficiently decorated, with several triumphal arches, one of which was a reproduction of the ancient Norman gateway of Carnarvon Castle; another was the Trades' Arch, ingeniously representing the different manufacturing industries of the town. The Mayor gave a ball in the Public Hall on Friday evening, and there were illuminations and a display of fireworks in Avenham Park.

#### HOPE AND MEMORY.

This picture, by Mr. Everton Sainsbury, when it found place in a former Exhibition of the Royal Academy, was noticed with approval, and is worthy of being reproduced in our Engraving. The old man and the pensive girl, perhaps his grandchild, in their separate meditations, though bound together by mutual affection, are seemingly pursuing very different trains of thought. His mind is dwelling on the past, and may be recalling his own youthful manhood, or even his boyhood, when he first loved a gentle maiden who became his wife, and the mother of this child's parent. Such is perhaps the subject of his present "Memory," that of one who has departed, and of whom the young girl may have no personal recollection. Yet each generation of a family, where all its members have been true to each other in life and in spite of death, is linked to the others, preceding or arising in turn, by ties of sacred tenderness, preserving the continuity of domestic sentiment among mankind. The grandchild, as well as the immediate sons and daughters, is an offspring of that happy union to which the old man's heart still returns as the source of all that is dear to him; and, though his remaining years must be few in number, he feels that he has not lived wholly in vain. For her, in the sweet freshness of innocent youth, endowed with a disposition that promises all the virtues of womanhood, there is the brightness of "Hope," with the guiding stars of Love and Duty, to cheer and direct her future course in life. Of this he may also be thinking, as he lightly touches the strings of a guitar, and murmurs, with quavering voice, some ancient ditty of chivalrous devotion that she delights to hear, and to which her grandmother listened more than fifty years ago. They belong, the old and the young person, if we may judge from the antique costume and furniture, to a period which lies far in the past, some time in the seventeenth century, but these moral experiences are never out of date; age after age, the tradition of our common human sympathies is continued; "Hope and Memory" abide with us, or visit each of us in due season, and serve as the guardian angels of what is best in our life on earth.

Three battalions of the Brigade of Guards were on Monday inspected by the Duke of Cambridge in Hyde Park.

#### THE CHURCH.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the national memorial to Archbishop Tait, the Dean of Westminster in the chair, it was announced that £11,800 had been collected.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has presented Mr. Green, the senior verger of St. Paul's, and so long the apparitor of Convocation, with a beautiful copy of the revised version of the Bible in five volumes.

The Duchess of Westminster laid, on Monday morning, the foundation-stone of the new church and rectory for the parish of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, Handbridge, Chester, towards which the Duke has given £20,000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury distributed the prizes to the boys on board the Shaftesbury training-ship last Saturday. Mr. H. Spicer, Chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee of the School Board for London, entertained a numerous party of visitors on board the ship.

In the magnificent chapel of King's College, Cambridge, last Saturday, the fifth annual festival of the Epping Forest Church Choir Association was held. The choir numbers 360, and over 1000 persons found accommodation in the chapel. The Rev. Charles L. Ridgeway was the preacher. The day was glorious, and the festival a great success.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a Court of Assistants of the Sons of the Clergy Charity at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, last Saturday. The applications for aid presented by Mr. Paget Bowman, the registrar, were unusually varied. Eighty-eight petitions were considered and dealt with, the grants made amounting to £960.

The parishioners of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, celebrated last week the completion of the Rev. A. Styleman Herring's quarter of a century of clerical life in that district. Originally associated with the Rev. Dr. Maguire before the division of the parish, Mr. Herring had many opportunities of carrying out active benevolence in connection with the widespread misery caused among the poor by the first Fenian outrage explosion—that at the House of Detention, Clerkenwell. The Princess Alice steam-boat disaster brought more trouble to Clerkenwell, and Mr. Herring took part in the relief of the sufferers. He has also assisted in the emigration of 4850 industrious persons to the American colonies, and in connection with the cholera epidemic and severe winters he has, it is stated, visited 60,000 homes. Mr. Herring has not confined himself to ministrations within the church fabric, but has preached 800 times in the open air.

Sir Henry Peck has issued a further circular to the clergy of the metropolis and others calling attention to the state of ecclesiastical affairs in the City and giving facts to show the amount of money spent relatively to the accommodation required in four churches—St. Dunstan's-in-the-East (700 sittings), St. George's, Botolph-lane (200 sittings), St. Margaret Patten's, Rood-lane (450 sittings), and St. Mary-at-Hill (450 sittings). These churches, which were regularly visited during the months of March, April, May, and June, showed an average attendance of twenty-two officials for each church, while the congregation average was thirty-three. Sir Henry points out that more than forty of the City churches are wholly superfluous, and that a capital sum of more than two millions sterling (independent of charity funds) is locked up in them, doing more harm than good. He appeals for the removal of these useless foundations to neighbourhoods in greater spiritual destitution.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Eulargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting (the last for the present session, to be resumed in November) on the 16th inst., at the society's offices, 2, Dean's-yard, Westminster—the Ven. the Archdeacon of Maidstone in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Forest Side, St. Michael, in the parish of Sutton-in-Ashfield, near Mansfield, Notts, £40; Hermon Hill, Holy Trinity, in the parishes of Woodford and Wanstead, Essex, £200; Smeeton, St. Albans, near Nottingham, £40; Stamford Brook, St. Mary, in the parish of Hammersmith, Middlesex, £150; and Willesden, St. Andrew, Middlesex, £200. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Lower Brixham, All Saints', Devon, £105; Forest Gate, Emmanuel, Essex, £75; Tansor St. Mary, near Oundle, £25; and Llangawladr St. Cadwalladr, near Oswestry, £25. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building schools or mission churches at Chester Park, in the parish of Fishponds, near Bristol, £15; Hatton, in the parish of Marston-on-Dove, near Derby, £25; Poplar, St. Saviour, Middlesex, £50; Clare College Mission, in the parish of All Saints', Rotherhithe, Surrey, £30; and the Ascension, Lavender-hill, in the parish of Battersea, Surrey, £35. The following grants for works completed were also paid:—Ash Vale, near Aldershot, £20; Alyerstoke St. Mary, near Gosport, Hants, £200; Battersea, St. Andrew, Surrey, £200; Buckland, St. Michael's, near Broadway, Gloucester, £20; Camborne, Cornwall, £20; East Leigh, Hants, £30; Eaton Bishop, near Hereford, £30; Goudhurst, Kent, £20; St. Goran Haven, Cornwall, £20; Luton Christ Church, near Chatham, Kent, £150, and £59 balance of Trust Fund; Milton, St. Paul, near Sittingbourne, Kent, £20; Northallerton, Yorkshire, £10; Preston Candover, Hants, £50; Stanford-Bishop, St. James, near Bromyard, Hereford, £20; Westbere, All Saints', near Sturminster Newton, £10; and Woodnesborough, Kent, £25. The society's funds are now exhausted; it is earnestly hoped that Churchmen will come forward to help this most important Church Society to make grants on a scale more in proportion to the needs required.

The sale of the Becket-Denison collection of works of art, which occupied twenty-two days, realised more than £92,000.

At the Antwerp International Exhibition the diploma of honour for pianos has been awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, of London.

Lord Zetland on Tuesday laid the foundation-stone of a large hall about to be erected in West Kensington for the holding of agricultural shows and other large exhibitions. It adjoins Addison-road Railway Station.

In London last week 2411 births and 1616 deaths were registered. Eleven persons died from smallpox, 82 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 77 from whooping-cough, and 216 from dysentery.

Dr. Wakley, editor of the *Lancet* and originator of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday movement, has forwarded to the Lord Mayor £1000, as his contribution to the fund.—The annual "Hospital Saturday" collection was made last Saturday in the streets of the metropolis and suburbs, and achieved a very satisfactory result. The cabdrivers enlisted themselves in the cause; and the trade and friendly societies in the East-End joined in a costume procession, which started from Victoria Park and paraded the principal thoroughfares. The counting of the contents of eight hundred collecting-boxes distributed in the central districts of the Metropolis was concluded on Tuesday, when the total was found to be £2365.

#### THE SILENT MEMBER.

A holiday beneath the shady trees of Osborne must have been infinitely refreshing to those of our political leaders who had the honour to be included, among the guests bidden by her Majesty to the wedding of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg. The Marquis of Salisbury thoroughly earned his respite from legislative toil, having earnestly and energetically devoted himself to the task of pressing through the House of Lords two comprehensive measures of the highest social importance.

No one who heard the noble Marquis make the speech which secured the appointment of the Royal Commission to inquire into the housing of the Poor—no one acquainted with the thoroughness of his probing of this painful subject to its depths while the Commission sat—can for a moment doubt the Premier's complete sympathy with those reformers wistful to see the poorest housed in tenements which shall not be a disgrace to civilisation. The same sincerity and earnestness characterised Lord Salisbury's clear exposition on the 16th inst. of the measure which is the outcome of the Royal Commission's deliberations. The Ministerial bill for the improvement of the Housing of the Working Classes in England will give local authorities power to inspect tenements, to prevent overcrowding, and to cure insanitary evils. Then landlords or agents letting badly-drained houses will be responsible for the consequences. Municipalities will be empowered to build lodging-houses out of the rates (due provision being made, it is to be hoped, that the burdens of the heavily-laden ratepayer shall not be increased); and the sites of Millbank, Pentonville, and Coldbath-fields Prisons will be available for working-class dwellings if the Metropolitan Board of Works buy them. A good measure—so far as it goes—but a measure which will be only efficacious if the parish officials act up to their duty. The bill was so expeditiously considered by the House of Lords that the report was reached on Tuesday.

The Marquis of Salisbury, conspicuously terse and explicit himself, cannot but have relished the clearness and vigour of speech shown by Lord Ashbourne in making his débüt as a land reformer, on the 17th inst. The bill, ably introduced by Lord Ashbourne, to facilitate the sale of land to tenants in Ireland, provides that the whole of the purchase-money can on certain conditions be borrowed from the State, or three-fourths of the sum total may be borrowed at 4 per cent for a term of forty-nine years; the Irish Church surplus to be available as a reserve fund; and the Land Commission to be strengthened by the addition of two new members to administer the Act. How the Government, in the teeth of this judicious measure, can bring themselves to drop the Crofters' Bill is inexplicable. Trouble is almost inevitable in Skye and Lewis if this necessary instalment of the Scottish Land Bill be absolutely abandoned. On the other hand, Caledonia may be less stern and wild, from the fact that on Tuesday the Earl of Rosebery secured the passing of the Secretary for Scotland Bill.

Another concession to Mr. Parnell! In the Lower House, on the 17th inst., Mr. Parnell moved that the Government should inquire into the Maamtrasna, Barbavilla, Crossmaglen, and Castle-island cases, with a view to obtain the immediate release of any persons who might have been wrongly convicted. Objecting to the form of the motion, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach accepted it in substance, and said Lord Carnarvon would direct the required investigation to be made. Sir William Harcourt rather precipitately argued that this would be tantamount to throwing over the Executive of Ireland; but he met with a characteristically lively rejoinder from Lord Randolph Churchill, whose Pickwickian reflections on Earl Spencer's administration were taken seriously by Lord Hartington, but gave delight to the Parnellites, and were neatly covered by Sir W. Hart-Dyke.

Any soreness Lord Spencer may have felt at Lord Randolph Churchill's strictures must have been wholly removed by Mr. Gladstone's warm eulogium read to the House by the Marquis of Hartington, and by the ample *amende* made in the House of Lords on Tuesday by the Prime Minister. Rising immediately after Earl Spencer's luminous and friendly speech on the new Irish Land Purchase Bill, the Marquis of Salisbury stated, amid a general chorus of approving cheers, that the noble Earl "has shown through the course of his Vicereignty a high and manly courage (Cheers), and that he administered his functions with the fairest and most equitable intentions, which have been as much recognised on this side of the House as upon that." The bill passed through Committee.

In the House of Commons, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has emulated the dispatch of the Upper House. The right hon. Baronet has been most exemplary in the matter of brevity. Result: effective speeches on both sides. The tedious verbosity fostered by the late Government thus tabooed by Ministers, good progress has been made with the Estimates, and with the Disqualification for Medical Relief Removal Bill, which went into Committee on Tuesday.

The Afghan bugbear still serves the purpose of Stock Exchange speculators; but there has been nothing in the official answers to indicate any serious interruption of the Anglo-Russian negotiations.

The House received, with a general demonstration of friendly sympathy towards Captain Gosset, the intimation on Monday that the genial Serjeant-at-Arms wished to resign the post he has ably filled so long; and generous recognition of his services was betokened by the cheers elicited when the Leader of the House gave notice of the consequent motion for Thursday.

#### A RIVER PICNIC.

In fine July weather, on the banks of the Thames and many another English river, in its quiet places, where the green-sward, with its fringe of water-loving flowers, overshadowed by trees in full summer foliage, affords a pleasant landing, a boating-party of ladies and gentlemen can enjoy the hour of social refreshment under the most agreeable conditions. The younger and more active of the company, not excepting those of the fair sex, will readily endure some little inconveniences from the lack of chairs and tables, and perform with cheerfulness the light tasks of bringing up the hampers, unpacking and extracting their contents, and spreading the picnic feast, it is to be hoped with bottles, glasses, and plates unbroken, and with as many knives and forks as are required. All this is part of the fun, and will not interfere with the healthy appetite and digestion earned by a long morning spent in the open air, and by the toil of the valiant oarsmen. There is an elderly gentleman, perhaps the father of the two girls, who seems resolved to prove himself equal to the merry labours of the day, but who has probably not been rowing three hours against the stream, and is therefore less in need of repose than the young fellow who lies smoking his pipe. The other man, handing the last hamper out of the skiff, feels rather like a hard-working soldier or sailor unloading one of Lord Wolseley's boats on the Nile; at any rate, he allows the young lady to express her pity for his terrible fatigue. But the day's experiences will do them all good, and will be an agreeable topic of remembrance in days to come.



A RIVER PICNIC.  
DRAWN BY R. CALTON WOODVILLE.

## THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Competition for the Queen's Prize began on Tuesday week, and some good shooting was made. Private Fidler, 1st Berks; Private Ridgway, London Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Glen, Inns of Court; and Private Aston, 2nd Worcestershire, all made within one point of the highest possible in seven shots at 200 yards. Some members of the Canadian team were conspicuous among the leading three hundred. For the Alfred Prize, five competitors tied with scores of 32 points each.

The weather on Thursday proved unfavourable for those who had to shoot early in the day, and brought disaster to many of those who had previously held prominent places in the competition for the Queen's Prize. In spite of this, however, some good scores were made, and the average of shooting was much higher than last year. The first stage of the competition for the Queen's Prize was completed by the firing at the 600-yards range. Last year, in the three ranges of the first stage there were eighty scores of 81 and upwards; this year one hundred and thirty-eight competitors have scored 81 and upwards.

Excellent shooting was again recorded yesterday week. The chief contests were for the St. George's Vase and the Prince of Wales's Prize.

Firing opened last Saturday morning under favourable conditions, there being an absence of wind, so much so that the flags in the ranges hung almost motionless. There was an exciting contest for the Silver Medal and places in the Queen's Sixty. After a tie with Private Paish, 19th Middlesex, Sergeant Dodd, 3rd Middlesex, and Private Geddes, 5th Lanark, who had each scored 189, Colour-Sergeant Simonds, of the Inns of Court Rifles, won the Silver Medal. For the last four places in the Sixty twelve men tied, each with an aggregate of 177 points, and on shooting off Major Pearce, 4th Devon, Corporal Barrett, 2nd Norfolk, Lieutenant Heapt, 6th Lancashire, and Lieutenant Backhouse, of the same regiment, were successful. The China Challenge Cup was won by Dumfries, the Belgian Cup by the 1st Berkshire team, and the Prince of Wales's Prize of £100 by Colour-Sergeant Garnett, 3rd South Staffordshire. In the match between the Lords and Commons there were only three competitors on each side, and the Lords won by seven points, the scores being 277 and 270 respectively. During the afternoon the Duke of Cambridge inspected the members of the Canadian team, welcomed them to England, and expressed his interest in the recent services of the Volunteers in the expedition against Rich-

In the match on Monday between the Twenties of Scotland, England, Wales, and Ireland for the National Challenge Trophy the Scotch team won with a total of 1688, beating the English by seven points. The Welsh team was third, with an aggregate of 1617; and the Irish last, with 1568. In the Mullen's competition, shooting at movable targets, the 1st Berks team, which had been victorious in a volley-firing competition on Saturday, won the £100 prize with thirty-three hits. A team of the 2nd V.B. West Kent was second, taking £60. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, won the Albert first stage; Corporal-Loach, 1st Notts, took the grand aggregate; and Sergeant Pullman (G.M.) the Field Memorial Prize. The United Hospitals Challenge Cup was won by St. Thomas's, with a score of 337 points only out of a possible 450.

The Queen's Prize (gold medal, badge, and £250) was won on Tuesday by Sergeant Bulmer, of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, with the splendid aggregate of 307 in seventy-six shots, fired during five days, or three points more than an average of immers. At the 800 and 900 yards ranges, the winner scored 127 out of a possible 150. The next four prize-winners were:—Private Guy, 1st Ayr (N.R.A. badge and £60), 291; Private Newns, 1st Surrey (£10), 288; Private Gwattin, 1st Brecon (£30), 287; and Q.M.S. Grier, 3rd Renfrew (£20), 286. Sergeant Bulmer was loudly cheered by the spectators when, accompanied by the band of the Victoria Rifles, playing "See, the conquering hero comes," he was carried through the camp in the large chair now used on these occasions. Sergeant Bulmer, who is a tall, rather spare man, of soldier-like bearing, is a farmer at Spalding, and is forty years of age. He has served in the Volunteers ten years, and he has been five times at Wimbledon, where he only missed winning the Martin's Cup last year by making a bull's-eye on the wrong target. His name appeared as a prize-winner in several minor competitions during the present meeting, and also in the Grand Aggregate. A number of minor competitions were also decided on Tuesday.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his annual sessional dinner to the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Erskine May and the principal officers of the House of Commons on Wednesday.

New and revised editions of the official illustrated guides to the Midland and the Great Western Railways have been published by Messrs. Cassell and Co. Each forms a solid but conveniently portable little volume, with numerous maps and much information of the historical, descriptive, and practically useful sort which tourists stand in need of. The numerous woodcut illustrations are of a superior kind:

## BEAUTIFUL WOMEN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXIONS.

## SOME FACTS, OLD AND NEW, ABOUT SOAP AND WATER.

Much as we may despise Orientals for their effeminacy, we cannot refuse them our admiration for their personal cleanliness, due to an unrestricted use of soap. Soap originated in the East, beyond a question; but how, when, and where, is a mystery dense as that enveloping the Egyptian Pyramids, a mystery, too, that grows all the denser with the advancing ages. Cleanliness is an absolute necessity in warm climates; it is one of the essentials to a life worth living. While the people inhabiting Asia Minor—the cradle of the human race—were remarkable for their cleanliness, and consequently for their beauty, they were surrounded by nations unacquainted with the uses of soap; and thus it came to pass that the Circassians, the Georgians, and the Mingrelians, famous for their fine persons, inhabited countries immediately contiguous to the ugly Kalmucks and Tartars, who, we are told, by Herodotus, were not much above the ape in manners and appearance.

That soap creates beauty is beyond doubt. And just right here let us ask the question, Of what does real beauty consist? The lovely Miss Calvert of Baltimore (now Mrs. Carroll Bulmer) had her photograph taken once, but could never be prevailed upon to go through the performance again. When questioned as to the cause of his wife's antipathy to the camera, Dr. Bulmer said:—"Her features are not regular, and she takes a horrid picture. Her beauty rests upon her deep liquid eyes, coral lips, rich auburn hair, and a delicious creamy complexion, the qualities precisely a camera cannot reflect. There is Miss Clinton, on the other hand, who is pock-pitted, dull of eye, and faded of hair, takes an excellent likeness, because she has a straight nose and pretty fair outline of feature." Now, it is not fortunate for humanity that those qualities, in which beauty for the most part consists, are the very ones that can be cultivated; are exactly the attributes that can be acquired; whilst all the skill and science in the world cannot turn a *nez retroussé* into a Roman or even a Greek nose! And what produces all this brilliancy of complexion but pure red blood coursing beneath a skin rendered transparent and beautiful by the free and unobstructed action of its millions of oil-glands and pores.

The Goths and Vandals who overthrew the Roman Empire, while estimable gentlemen in many respects, did not kill themselves by washing. Indeed, candour compels us to admit that our Gothic ancestors were prejudiced against soap, the manufacture of which under their regime became a lost art. To the Saracens we owe the swans of Damascus, and scented soap. Mahomet enjoined strict cleanliness as part of his religious system, and his followers used that perfumed soap which made the ladies of the Louvre as brilliant as the Louis of the Alhambra. The renowned Saladin, among other costly presents, sent a few hundred cakes of this article to Philip Augustus.

## CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, July 22.

Some check was given to business by the revival of anxieties as to the Afghan frontier; but as for some days past no fresh news of an unfavourable character has been published, the disposition is to a gradual return of confidence. Unaffected, happily, by the military strivings of European Powers, American securities have been responding to a better condition of business throughout North America. Most railways have very much risen, and Canadian have joined in the movement.

Owing solely to a very great saving in working expenses—made, the directors show, without diminished efficiency—the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company are able to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent per annum, as compared with 2 last year, at the same time carrying forward an increased balance. The directors refer at length to the agitation for something like fusion between the southern companies which originated with Mr. William Abbott. They practically confirm all that has been said as to the cost to the shareholders of the present rivalry; they claim that during their rule of eighteen years they have promoted no object injurious to their rivals, while they have had yearly to spend large sums in protecting their fields of traffic against attempted inroads from others. They would, therefore, welcome a closer relationship, but they do not think absolute fusion would be easy or effective.

The South-Eastern dividend is 3 as compared with 3½. The board, in their report, meet the agitation by proposing that holders of, collectively, one million sterling of stock shall be deputed to confer with the directors upon the relations with other companies, and to report to an adjourned meeting.

The Great Western dividend is maintained at the corresponding rate of 3 per cent per annum, but the amount carried forward is £4300 against £17,181.

That the failure of the Munster Bank is solely due to the company's own ways and circumstances is obvious from the National Bank dividend statement, showing some improvement on that of last year. The dividend is again 11 per cent per annum, but the amount placed to rest and carried forward is £10,000 more than was left for similar disposition last year. The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, again pays 12 per cent per annum.

The London and St. Katharine Docks dividend is to be 1½ per cent per annum, as compared with 3. This company's dividend is always very poor, but it is many years since it has been less than 2. The ordinary stock affected amounts to £5,756,697, and the company's whole capital exceeds £10,000,000.

The Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company is, I think, the most profitable of its class, and this half-year's dividend statement exceeds any of its predecessors. The rate is to be 10 per cent per annum.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company's dividends for the quarter to June 30 are 6s. per cent on the ordinary and 12s. on the preferred, as compared with 17s. 6d. and 35s.; and only £12,500 is to be placed to reserve, as compared with £37,500.

For the sixth consecutive year the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company's dividend is 30 per cent per annum.

The Gas-Light and Coke Company again pay 12 per cent per annum. T. S.

Mr. T. C. Granger of the North-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed Revising Barrister for the Northern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. W. Simpson, Recorder of Scarborough.

The third annual exhibition of the Royal Cambrian Academy of Art is open in the University College buildings, Cardiff, which has now become the permanent home of the academy. There are about 330 pictures in the exhibition, many of which are purely Welsh studies.

Lord Aberdare presided on Tuesday over a meeting held at the Mansion House for the purpose of taking steps to restore the University College at Aberystwith, lately destroyed by fire. It was resolved to appoint a committee to appeal for assistance to all friends of education in Wales.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., in opening new School Board offices at Wolverhampton on Monday, said from official documents furnished to him he found that the number of children on the school registers of Great Britain last month was 5,200,000, which was one sixth of the population. During the past five years there had been an increase of 600,000 on the registers, and 730,000 in average attendance, while the children in the higher standards had just doubled. Concurrently there had been a great decrease in crime, especially in respect of younger criminals. The number of youths in prison under sixteen years of age had decreased from 429 in 1880 to 268 in 1883. The decrease in criminals under thirty years of age formed 52 per cent of the whole.

of France. Philip handed them over to his Queen, who, in turn, had them distributed on gold salvers to her favourite courtiers and maids of honour. Soap became popular after this, and it grew fashionable with Court gallants to present their ladies fair with cakes of it, just as they present them with diamonds in our day.

It is a fact beyond cavil, that English women have the richest coloured hair and complexion, and it is also a fact that they make the freest use of the bath and of toilet soap. Indeed, it is cause and effect. Hence, their smooth skin and unrivalled luxuriance and texture of hair, the envy of the nations. It is not necessary to be a blonde in order to have a good complexion. The Spanish ladies, so remarkable for the clearness of their olive complexions, are almost universally blonde. Cleopatra was a blonde, and yet it was her sparkling brilliancy, so to speak, captivated the great Caesar and Marc Antony, and came very near vanquishing young Octavius Caesar, though the fair Egyptian was double his age, when he gained the battle of Actium and the Empire of the world! It was believed Cleopatra preserved her beauty of cuticle through a plumper given her by the Sorceress Lebos; but it is now known that it was owing to the free use of water, aided by a peculiar soap, doubtless something akin to the Cuticura Soap of our times. In fact, the latter theory is easiest of belief, as it stands to reason. Nature has situated in the internal layer of the skin millions of little tubes or glands (especially on the face), whose duty it is to pour out upon the surface, or external layer, an oily fluid (perspiration), which renders the skin transparent, soft, flexible, and healthy. If the opening of these tubes (pores) become clogged, blackheads, pimples, and other disfigurements follow. The skin loses its flexibility, becomes rough, cracked and seedy, or by reason of the clogging of some pores, others are rendered more active, and the skin presents a dirty, greasy appearance. Hence the remedy for muddy, greasy complexions, dotted with pimples and blackheads, as well as a preventive of the same, is soap, which, with warm water, is the natural solvent for the matter that obstructs the tubes and pores of the skin.

It would be cruel in us to write the 'interest of the gentler sex in the matter of complexion if we could not offer a possible panacea without fear of undue preference. It is a fact well known to dermatologists that for several years the Cuticura Soap has been unrivalled as a skin beautifier. Not only does it contain the delicate odour and emollient and cleansing properties of the finest toilet soaps, but it goes a step further than any soap yet prepared; and by reason of its delicate, yet effective, medicinal properties derived from Cuticura, is enabled to heal skin blemishes by restoring to health those diseased or inflamed vessels of the skin which cause complexion disfigurements. It is to be regretted that in their intense eagerness for a good complexion, the unthinking of the fair sex should use cosmetics and powders, which serve a temporary purpose, but, of course, tend to ruin the complexion irretrievably. The notorious Madame Rachel, of London, who some years ago succeeded in fleecing female members of the British aristocracy out of thousands of pounds, had two ways of beautifying the complexion. One consisted of a paste, which hardened on the face, and gave it an austere appearance; and another of a wash she called Jordan water, and oil for gentlewomen a bottle. The former was most in vogue because its effects were immediate. But it ultimately killed the users. The latter, on the contrary, was really good, for it penetrated the skin, purified it, and, I believe, the desired object; but the price charged for it was a perfect swindle. In the near future, however, our fair Anglo-Saxon cousins will not have a monopoly of brilliant complexions, and will have learned that this is truly the age of democracy in beauty, as well as society, art, and literature."—*Harper's Bazaar*.

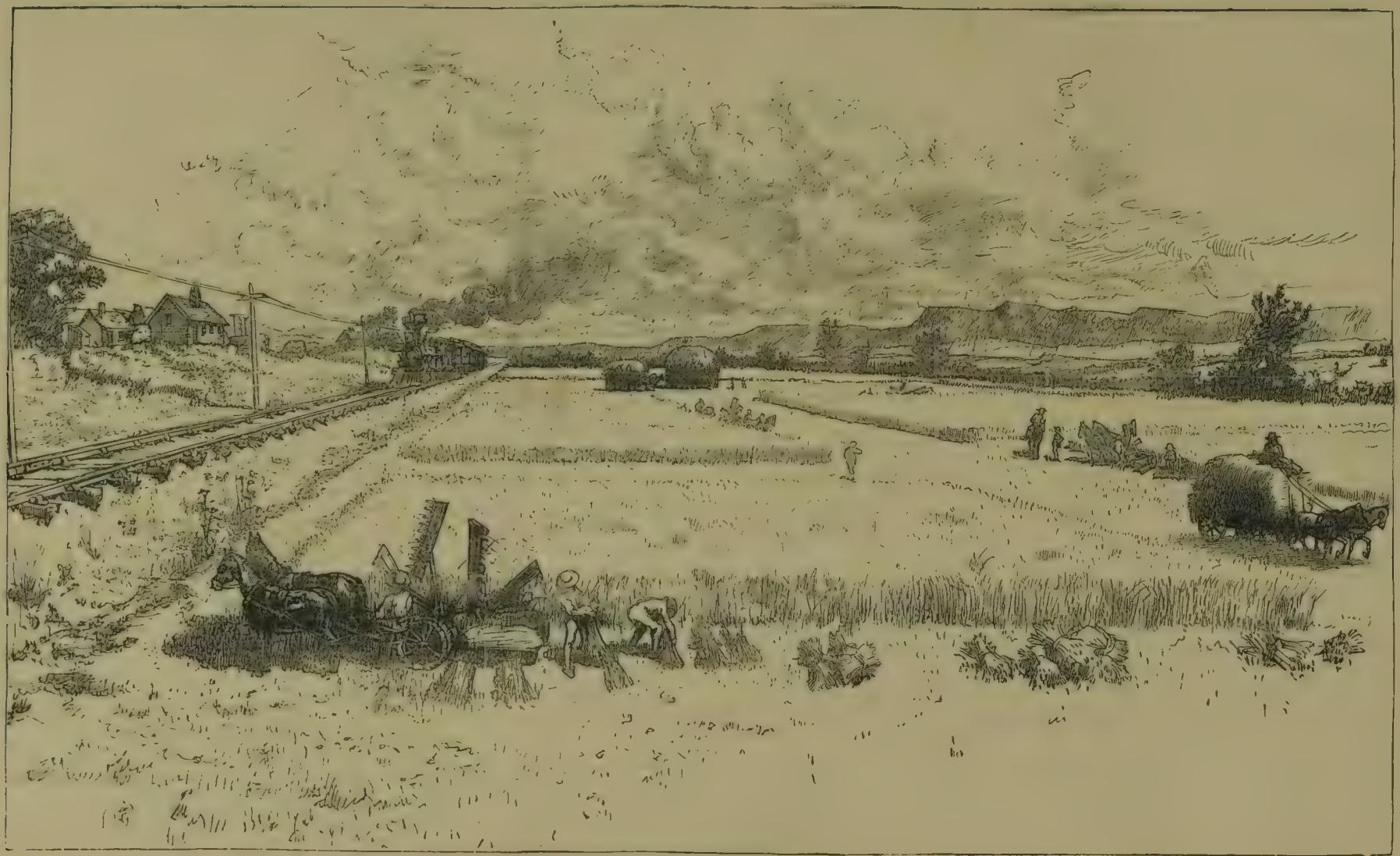
## OVER THE PLAINS TO COLORADO.

The State of Colorado, which lies across the backbone of the North American Continent, having the highest part of the Rocky Mountain Range traversing its territory from north to south, presents the most striking features of natural scenery. It contains the upper streams of the South Platte and the Arkansas Rivers, which flow eastward over the great rolling plains or prairies to the Mississippi, through the States of Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, joining the Missouri River in their course. The central and northern parts of Colorado include three vast basins, elevated 9000 ft. above the sea-level, each surrounded by mountains rising to 13,000 ft. or 14,000 ft., and with grassy meadows and woodlands in their interior or soil fit for cultivation. These beautiful upland recesses, which enjoy a healthy and delightful climate, are called the North Park, the Middle Park, and the South Park; of the two last named, one is sixty-five miles long by forty-five miles wide, and the other a little smaller; there are similar features of the ground, but of less dimensions, in the southern part of Colorado, where are the sources of the Rio Grande, and of other rivers of New Mexico. Adjoining Middle Park, on the eastern side overlooking the great plains, are Colorado Springs, Manitou, Monument Park, and "the Garden of the Gods," places of great natural interest, abounding in wonderful rock formations of white and red sandstone, cliffs and ravines and detached pillars of curious shapes, while the mineral waters of the "Springs" have valuable medicinal virtues. The mountains on this side of the main range, and around South Park, Mount Lincoln and Pike Peak especially, are as grand as any in America, and equal, perhaps, to the Alps in sublimity of aspect; there are several fine lakes also, and extensive forests, in the central region, frequented by wild game of large species. Colorado is well known as one of the richest mining countries in the world, producing gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron, which have attracted within little more than twenty-five years a very large population, and have called into existence several large towns or new "cities," of which Denver is the most important. Still, the approach to Colorado, say, in travelling from Chicago, which is a distance of 1126 miles, presents much that is strange and novel, even to persons who have lived long in America. Our Correspondent, the Rev. Brooke Herford, lately of Chicago, but now of Boston, Massachusetts, minister of Dr. Chauncy's old church, writes as follows in the notes accompanying his Sketches:—

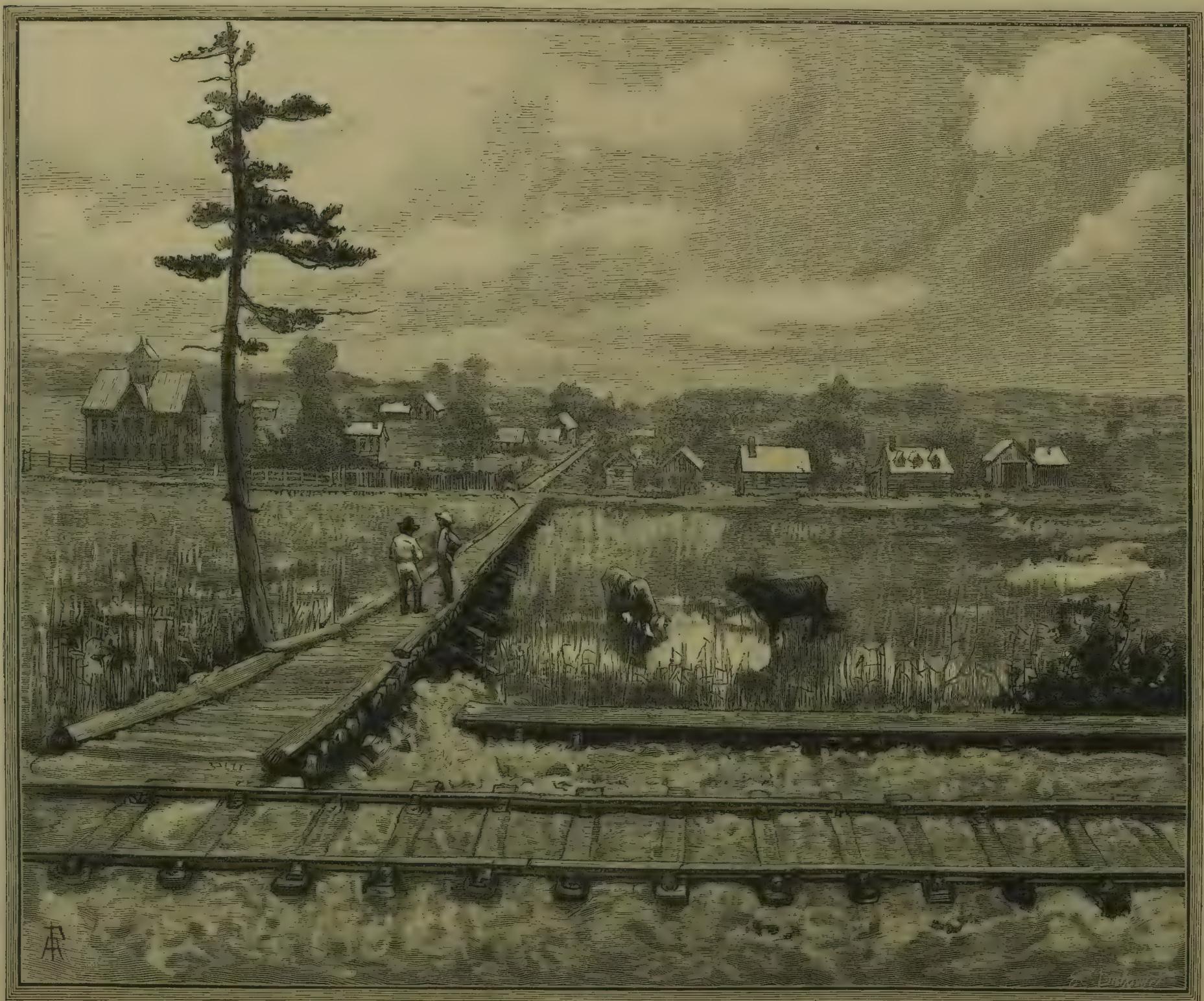
"I shall never forget the impression of awful interminable vastness made by the great plains when I first went West, to the Rocky Mountains. Already, in passing through Illinois and Missouri, the large towns were fewer, the stretches of swamp or forest were more frequent, and the roadside villages began to wear one uniform aspect, which I have recalled in my first Sketch. It is that of a single street, with struggling frame-houses and farms, lying back from it, the one redeeming feature being the universal school-house, conspicuous, with its two or three storeys and belfry, even in the poorest and most ragged-looking village. In some parts, the farming is on a grand scale. I think it was near Abilene, in Kansas, that I saw a famous wheat-field, shown in one of my Sketches, and a splendid sight it was, lying ripe and golden in the afternoon sun, with four reaping machines just beginning their work upon it. Next morning, when I woke up in the sleeping-car, we were on the great plains; and for eight or ten hours the view, almost continuously, was nothing but the level interminable plain, with the glare of cloudless sky; the prairie dogs barking, or rather squeaking, at their holes; here and there the skeleton of an ox or buffalo; and the soil brown and bare. We hoped to meet with buffalo, and great was the interest through the train when we saw a herd of them in the distance. After many hours, the plains began to get a little greener, and signs of human occupancy appeared. By-and-by, we saw mighty herds of cattle. My other sketches were taken in going up from Denver, by the narrow gauge line, among the spurs of the Rocky Mountains to 'Black Hawk' and 'Central,' two of the little mining cities; also upon the stage-road southward from Denver to New Mexico. This is the trail along which vast herds of sheep are constantly passing, sometimes leaving sad traces of their sufferings; and it is the road along which the emigrant still makes his way in the old fashion, by those white covered wagons which have been called 'the schooners of the prairie.'"

Mr. Pearse Morrison, chairman of the Music Committee of the Corporation of London, laid on Tuesday the foundation-stone of the new School of Music, on the Thames Embankment, near the City of London School.

On Tuesday morning the Wesleyan Conference began its annual sessions at Brunswick-place Chapel, Newcastle-on-Tyne. About six hundred ministers were present. The Rev. Dr. Greaves, the retiring president, presided. The conference proceeded to the election of president, which fell upon the Rev. Mr. Richard Roberts, the numbers being—Richard Roberts, 215; Robert Newton Young, 166; Benjamin Hellier, 26. Dr. Young was chosen secretary.

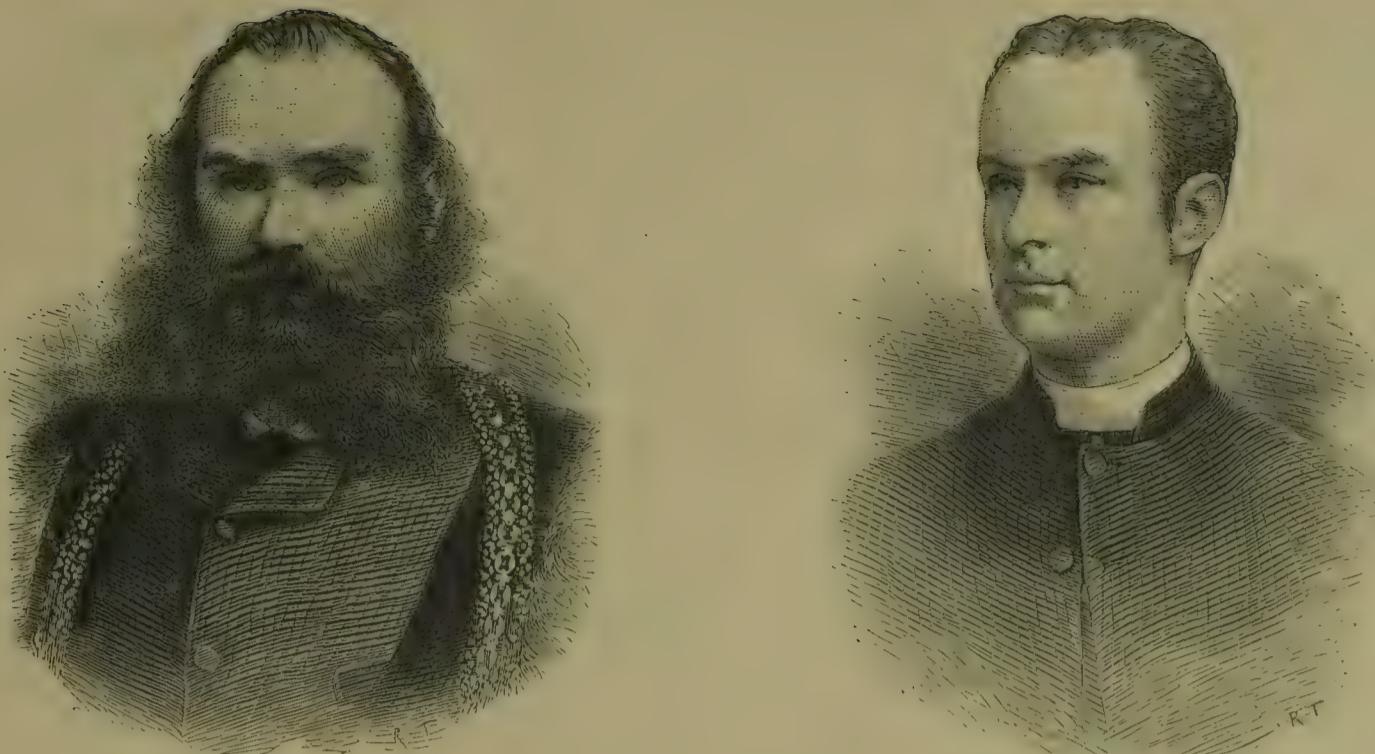


A KANSAS WHEAT-FIELD.



A ROADSIDE STATION ON THE PLAINS.

OVER THE PLAINS TO COLORADO.



THE MAYOR OF LEEDS.

THE REV. R. A. PEARCE,  
THE DEAF AND DUMB CLERGYMAN.

**"WHEN THE  
FLOWING TIDE  
COMES IN."**

The International Fisheries Exhibition had its effect in arousing popular sentiment in favour of all the laborious class of men and women, on British and foreign shores, who gain their well-earned livelihood by procuring the bounty of the sea to feed, in a large measure, the human dwellers on dry land. The picturesque character of the pursuits and habits of fishermen, and of the women sharing their employments, has also been discerned by not a few skilful Artists, one of whom, Mr. F. Verrall, in the picture he lately contributed to the Exhibition of Oil-Colour Paintings at the Royal Institute, made a decided success. The figure of this fine girl, robust and handsome, with the grace of perfect health and strength, in a very becoming and convenient attire, standing on the rocks still exposed at low water, and taking up the net which she must carry home before "the flowing tide comes in," is an engaging and interesting subject. We are not prepared to mention the place of her abode, or the coast of which she is an inhabitant, or the precise kind of fishery in which her father and brothers are engaged, and in which they often find her a valuable assistant. There is, perhaps, an element of the ideal, and even of the poetical, in this agreeable composition; though we can testify that young women of as much beauty, and of as much serviceable activity, may be found on the western shores of these islands, as well as on the coast of Brittany, and that the fisher-folk are a fine race, generally, in Western Europe.

**A DEAF AND  
DUMB  
CLERGYMAN.**

The first instance of a deaf-mute being admitted to Holy Orders in the Church of England, took place in Farnham parish church on Sunday, May 21, when Mr. R. A. Pearce was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Winchester. Mr. Pearce received his



"WHEN THE FLOWING TIDE COMES IN."—FROM THE PICTURE BY F. VERRALL.  
EXHIBITED AT THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN OIL COLOURS.

education at the Brighton Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where he was during twelve years a private pupil under the care of the head master, Mr. Sleight, and was taught entirely on the manual and sign system. On leaving school to enter upon office work, he soon began to employ his leisure hours in seeking out and instructing others similarly afflicted to himself, and especially in collecting the adults together on Sunday afternoons for religious worship. The numbers attending increased, and this led to his devoting more time to the work. Just at this juncture, the Rev. C. M. Owen was ordained and appointed to a curacy in Southampton; and he, being one of the few clergy who can converse with facility with the deaf and dumb by means of the manual alphabet, assisted and encouraged Mr. Pearce in every possible way. Ultimately, through the efforts of Mr. Owen, the Winchester-Diocesan Mission to the Deaf and Dumb was established; and Mr. Pearce was licensed as missionary by the Bishop of Winchester. The good work has prospered under the energetic management of Mr. Owen; so that now we find an ordained deaf-mute clergyman holding a recognised position in the Church of England. When we consider how hopelessly the deaf and dumb are shut out from participating in all ordinary instruction and religious advantages, it is impossible to overestimate the great blessing which the labours of Mr. Pearce have brought among them; and now that he is ordained to be their own special minister, his influence over them for good cannot fail to be increased and strengthened. We understand that, at the forthcoming Church Congress, the Rev. C. M. Owen has been invited to speak on this special phase of mission work in the Church of England. He is Vicar of St. George's, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

The portrait of the Rev. R. A. Pearce is from a photograph by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Oxford.

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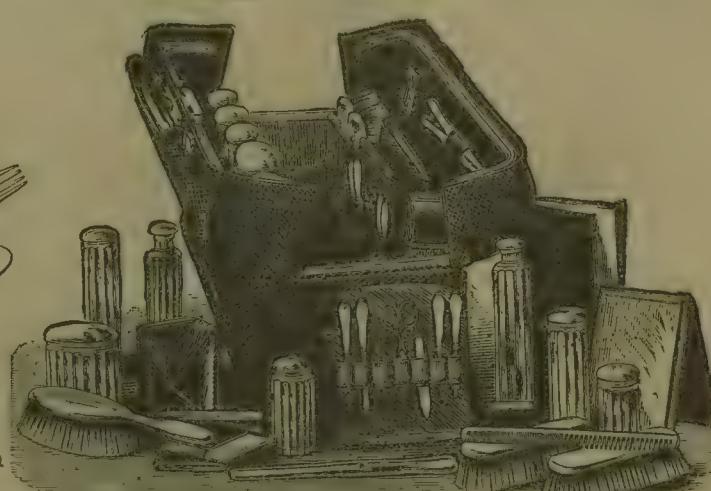
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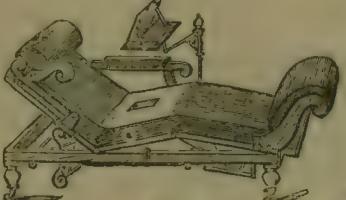
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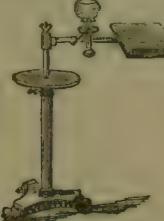
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I was standing one day close to the mouth of the mine, when I saw two figures coming from the direction of the village.

## THE MASTER OF THE MINE

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN,

AUTHOR OF "GOD AND THE MAN," "THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD," &c

The visions of the earth were gone and fled—  
He saw the giant Sea above his head.—Keats' *Endymion*.

### CHAPTER VII.

#### A VISIT OF INSPECTION.

Thus began my knowledge of the mine; from that day forth my interest in it deepened, and it haunted me like a passion. Its darkness and perils had a fascination for me, and I was not content till I had explored every cranny and familiarised myself with the mining art or science. Eager for information, I read every book on the subject that I could buy or borrow, and in a short time I could have passed a pretty stiff examination as an engineer.

I must now pass over, at one swift bound, a lapse of eight years. During that time, I had exchanged the duties of clerk for that of assistant overseer, and, then, on the death of Mr. Redruth, for those of overseer-in-chief.

Behold me, then, at twenty-two years of age, the mainstay of the Pendragon household; changed somewhat, for—

Nature doth subdue itself  
To what it works on, like the dyer's hand;

rough, robust, full of strength, and its rude pride. In my twenty-second year occurred an event which was destined to exercise no little influence over my whole future life. As I approach the chronicling of this event, my heart beats and my hand trembles, and the fitful passion of those far-off days awakens troublosly again.

I was standing one day on the cliffs, close to the mouth of the mine, when I saw two figures coming from the direction of the village. One was my cousin Annie, now a comely young

woman; the other was young George Redruth, whom I had scarcely set eyes upon since the time of his father's death.

They were talking earnestly, and did not seem at first to notice me; but presently I saw Annie give a startled look in my direction, and afterwards they approached together. Now, I don't know how it happened—it was instinct, I suppose, or something of that sort—but never, from the moment of our first meeting as boys, had I been able to regard George Redruth with any feeling but one of excessive irritation and dislike. His flippant, patronising manner had something to do with it; so, perhaps, had his good looks, for his worst enemy could not have denied that he was superbly handsome. As I glanced at his pale, beautifully formed face, at his slight graceful figure, at his elegant dress, I was painfully conscious of my own physical inferiority. Though I was strongly built and not ill-favoured, wind and weather had worked their will on me, and I was rough, I knew, as my daily occupation.

He strolled up carelessly, swinging his cane, and smoking a cigar.

"Ah, Trelawney," he said, with a nod, "your cousin Annie has been telling me that there are complaints, again, about the outlying shafts of the mine. So I'm going down to have a look round."

"Very well, Sir," I replied, wondering in my own mind why Annie had chosen to make herself the mouth-piece of the men.

"I suppose it's safe enough?" he said, after a moment. "You know, though I am a mine-owner, I don't know much about the business; I used to leave all that to the governor."

"It is only right," was my reply, "that you should judge its safety for yourself. If anything happened, you would be responsible."

"I don't know about that," he said, sharply; "I pay you for superintending the work, and if there's danger"—

"There is!" I interposed.

"Well, then, I pay *you* for facing it and reporting upon it.

One can't be both employer and servant too!"

I was about to retort somewhat angrily, for the manner of his speech was even more insufferable than its matter, when I met Annie's entreating eyes, and refrained.

"Mr. George," she said, quickly, "is anxious that nothing should go wrong."

"Of course I am," cried the young man, with a curious laugh. "I know what flooding the mine means—any amount of expense, perhaps ruin; for if the sea once got fairly in—why! it would be a bad job for me."

"And for the men," I said, frowning.

"And for the men, of course; but it's their living, and no doubt they know how to look after themselves. Be good enough to make all ready, Trelawney, for I'm going down at once. I suppose there is a dress handy?"

I answered in the affirmative, and walked off towards the office. Looking back over my shoulder, I saw him glance after me, and then, with a contemptuous laugh, say something to Annie. My blood boiled angrily, and my cheeks grew crimson. I could have turned back and struck him in the face.

Close to the office, I found my uncle, who had just come up

from underground, and who was covered with the rust of the copperas earth. I told him the young master was going down, and he was delighted.

"He's a brave lad, Master Jarge," he cried, "a fine brave lad! I'll gaw wi' un, and shaw 'un where the wall be breaking down."

Presently, Redruth came along, and followed me into the office, where several woollen costumes were hanging. He laughed gaily, as he transformed himself into a miner. When the transformation was complete, he still looked the gentleman; and, in spite of myself, I still felt the irritating sense of my own inferiority.

My uncle led the way down the trap, showing infinite care and tenderness for the young master, who followed him, while I came last. The earth soon swallowed us, and the only light we had was the light of the candles stuck upon our persons and in our hats.

From ladder to ladder we went, till we reached the central platform, where we paused to take breath. Then down we crept again, till we reached the lowest galleries, and became conscious of the gnome-like figures at work in the submarine darkness. My uncle still led the way, stopping from time to time to pilot Redruth over awkward stones and dangerous trap-holes. Our progress was now very slow. Walking, stooping, crawling, climbing, descending, we proceeded; now crossing black abysses, thinly covered with quaking planks; past wild figures kneeling or lying, and labouring with short pick-axes at the ore; and as we went, the roar which had been in our ears from the beginning deepened, while the solid rocks above us seemed quaking in the act to fall.

At last my uncle paused and wiped his brow. We were all three now completely disfigured,—with earth, mud, tallow, rust, and iron drippings.

"Where the deuce are we now?" asked the young master.

"Whar, Master Jarge?" repeated my uncle, with a friendly grin. "Right down under the Sae."

Redruth glanced at me.

"How far down, Trelawney?"

"Twenty fathoms under the sea level, Sir, and three hundred feet, or more, out beyond low water mark."

"Well, where's the damage? It all seems snug enough."

He was certainly very cool, though he had not been underground more than once or twice in his life; and I wondered to myself whether his insouciance came from bravado or sheer stupidity.

"Come this way, Master Jarge!" said my uncle, crawling forward, until we reached a narrow space with just room for two of us to stand abreast. Suddenly, we found ourselves ankle deep in water, and at the same time thick drops like heavy rain fell from the rocks above us.

My uncle reached up with his hands, and touched the roof, which was partially fortified with wood and cement.

"I plugg'd this yar last night, Master Jarge," he explained; "the salt water were streaming in like a fall."

As he spoke, the roar deepened to a crash, and we could distinctly hear the sea grinding on the pebbles, right above our heads. It seemed moment by moment as if the whole fabric of the rock would break in, under the flux and reflux of the rolling waves.

I saw Redruth start back, and glance towards the gallery down which we had come. But he recovered his sang froid in a moment.

"The deuce!" he muttered. "How thick is the ceiling here, Trelawney?"

"Six feet at the thickest, Sir; at the thinnest, where you see the wooden plug, not more than three."

Young Redruth looked up again, and taking a candle from his person, examined the rock. It was actually percolated with sea-water oozing through the solid granitic mass, and covered with green and glistening ooze; but through all the dampness and sliminess the stripes of pure copper ran in rich bars, forming part of the finest and most precious lode in the whole mine.

"Why, it's almost solid ore," he said.

"Iss, Master Jarge," returned my uncle, "but us can't go no further thisways without flooding the shaft. It would be warth thousands o' pounds to gaw on, and 'twill cost a heap to keep tight and safe as it be."

"Is that so, Trelawney?"

"Yes, Sir. We must build up this part of the gallery and have it closed, I can't keep the men from using their picks where the ore runs thickest, even when every inch of stuff they loosen is bringing them nearer to their death."

The young master made no further remark just then, but continued his examination of the other parts of the mine. In several other places the roof was dangerous. My uncle pointed out the various unsafe portions, and led the way from gallery to gallery, until the tour of inspection was complete.

At last we re-ascended to the sunshine. How bright and dazzling all seemed after that subaqueous darkness! Redruth seemed in a brown study. Not until he had washed himself and reassumed his ordinary attire, did he find his tongue. By this time, my uncle had returned to his labours down below, and we two were left alone.

"Is there anything else you wish to report?" asked Redruth, sharply, as we stood together at the office door.

"Nothing more than I have already reported in writing."

"Well, what was that?"

"The whole mine wants repair. Putting aside the outlying galleries, where the sea may enter at any minute, the engines and machinery need replacing, the ladders are rotten; in fact, everything is in the last stage of decay; and no wonder, seeing that scarcely a penny has been spent on it within my memory."

He frowned, and bit his lips; then he looked me contemptuously from head to foot.

"You are a pretty fellow, a very pretty fellow. You want to ruin me, eh?"

"No, Sir; but I want to ensure the safety of the men."

"Pshaw! You are a croaker, and know little or nothing of the matter," he said, turning on his heel.

"At any rate, Sir," I returned, following him, "you will have the outer galleries filled up, at once? If you don't, I'll not answer for the consequences."

"Who the devil asked you?" he cried. "Your place is to report, not to advise. As to ceasing to work the outer galleries, I suppose you know that the richest lode of ore runs there, and that the inner portion of the mine is almost barren?"

"I know that; but—"

"But you prefer mutiny and disaffection to study of your employer's interests? I tell you flatly, I don't intend to listen to such nonsense. Thanks to you, the mine at present yields little or no profit, and I am in a fair way to become a beggar."

He saw me smile incredulously, as I cried: "Then you will do nothing?"

"I will do nothing under your advice, for I don't trust you. A gentleman in whom I have the utmost confidence will be here to-morrow morning. You will accompany him down the mine, and you will show him what you have shown me. I shall then be guided by his advice, not by yours."

With these words he walked away.

Soon after sunrise the next morning, as I sat in the office

at the mine-head, I was visited by the person to whom young Redruth had alluded. He was a thin, spare, sandy-haired young man of about thirty, with a mean type of countenance, and an accent which was a curious compound of Cockneyisms and Americanisms. He had indeed been born within the sound of Bow Bells; but having spent a portion of his manhood in the United States, he affected the free and easy manners of a Yankee citizen.

He gave me his card, on which was printed the words—

EPHRAIM S. JOHNSON,  
Civil Engineer,  
Bethesda,

*State of New York.*

I glanced at the name, and then took a good look at the owner. He wore a showy tweed suit, a glaring red necktie with a horse-shoe pin, and a light billycock hat. Altogether, his appearance was not prepossessing.

He informed me, in a high shrill voice, that he had been instructed by Mr. George Redruth to go down the mine, and report on its prospects and condition.

"You'll find its condition bad enough," I said quickly.

"Maybe I shall, and maybe I shan't," he answered. "I don't want you to prejudice my mind, young man; not that you could do it if you tried. Guess I haven't been three years on the Shoshone territory for nothing."

He pronounced it "nothink," but that is neither here nor there. I saw at once from his manner that he had come with a preconceived opinion, and that nothing he might see would be likely to make him side with the men against their master. However, I treated him as civilly as possible, and, when he had assumed the necessary dress, we made the tour of inspection together. When we came to the outlying gallery, above which the sea was thundering, he trembled a good deal and gave other signs of agitation, and he did not recover himself until he had regained the open air, which he did after a very perfunctory visit indeed. Once or twice on the way, as we ascended the ladders communicating with the abyss, he grew giddy, and I had to watch him carefully, fearing he might fall. All this, it may be guessed, did not increase my respect for Mr. Ephraim S. Johnson.

He did not altogether recover his equanimity until he had sloughed his miner's dress and put on his own radiant apparel. Then, curious to know what he would say to his employer, I questioned him:

"Well, Mr. Johnson? Did I exaggerate when I said that the mine was unsafe?"

He answered me sharply and impudently, but averting his small keen eyes from mine:

"Excuse me, young man, I shall report my opinion to Mr. George Redruth, not to you. I don't mind saying, however, that I guess you did exaggerate, on the whole."

Angry at his manner, I could not forbear retorting:

"You didn't seem to express that opinion when you were down below!"

"What do you mean?" he cried, turning crimson.

"I mean that you seemed rather in a hurry to get back to the terra firma, up here!"

He did not reply, but gave me a look full of malignity and dislike. Then he walked out of the office, but the next minute he put his head in again at the door.

"You think yourself smart," he said; "but you'll have to get up early before you're as smart as me. I mean to do my duty, young man, and so you'll find afore very long."

He left me with this curious valediction. I saw neither Redruth nor Johnson for some days. Then I heard casually that the latter had gone back to London. About a week after his departure, I saw it publicly announced that arrangements had been made with George Redruth, Esq., the proprietor, to turn the St. Gurlott's copper-mine into a joint-stock company, the said George Redruth, Esq., receiving half the purchase-money and retaining the other half in fully paid-up shares. Nothing was said about the precise amount of commission money which went into the pocket of Mr. E. S. Johnson, but the name of that worthy was down on the prospectus as surveyor and inspecting engineer, and I had no doubt whatever in my own mind that he had made a very excellent bargain.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### I PLAY THE SPY.

A little after the establishment of the London company, Johnson came down to St. Gurlott's and took lodgings in a farm-house in the neighbourhood. After what had occurred, I expected to receive my congé at once, but although the stranger was formally installed as resident inspector and supervisor, no attempt was made as yet to remove me from my former position. The fact was, I believe, that Johnson had too little confidence in his own practical knowledge, to say nothing of his own courage, to undertake willingly the perilous duties of overseer.

So greatly did I resent his presence, however, that I at first resolved to resign; but yielding to the entreaties of my uncle, and the prayers of Annie, I remained. I soon saw that Johnson was completely in young Redruth's confidence—was, in fact, his servant, spy, and general familiar. Under his advice, nothing whatever was done to amend the condition of affairs in the mine, the fittings and machinery of which remained as dilapidated as ever. On my own responsibility, however, I closed up the dangerous outer galleries, and forbade the men, on pain of dismissal, from working the ore in that direction. Although Johnson heard of this, and doubtless reported it to his superior, neither of them made any communication to me on the subject—just then.

I must now turn from the affairs of the mine to my own quiet life at home in my uncle's house—which will lead me, rapidly enough, back to young George Redruth.

I had noticed for several weeks that some important secret communion was going on between my uncle and aunt. What it was all about I couldn't guess, but it was evidently connected in some way with myself. I often caught them looking at me, and, when detected, exchanging glances of infinite meaning. I was beginning to think of asking for an explanation, when accident made me acquainted with the whole mystery.

I had returned home one evening too late for the ordinary tea, and was sitting taking mine alone, waited on by Annie, as I had to return to the office again that night, and might probably have to go down the mine. I still wore my miner's dress, but my uncle had changed his, and was sitting contentedly smoking on one side of the fire, while just opposite to him was my aunt, busily darning stockings.

The meal over, I got up, lit my pipe, and wished them all good-night.

"Don't sit up for me!" I said, "I shall be late to-night."

"Where are you going to, Hugh?" asked Annie, carelessly.

"Back to the office. I've got to go down the mine again, too."

"Shall you go to the office first?" she asked, "or down the mine?"

I laughed at what I then thought her unmeaning curiosity.

"Which do you think I ought to do first, Miss Curiosity?" I said.

"Go down the mine," she answered, promptly; "then you could change those things, and do your accounts comfortable-like."

"Upon my word, Annie," I said, "there's a world of wisdom in that pretty little head of yours."

I put my arm round her shoulders—gave her a kiss—at which my aunt and uncle laughed delightedly.

"Good-night all!" I said again. "Annie, I shall take your advice, and go straight down the mine!" And I was off.

I had gone only a little way, when I suddenly remembered that certain account-books which I should need that night were in my room at the cottage. I hesitated a moment—then I turned back to get them. It was growing rather dark; but that was of little consequence to me, since I could have walked every step of the way blindfolded, and for the descent into the mine, daylight was of little use.

So I strolled slowly back, enjoying my pipe and the freshness of the evening air, and when I reached the cottage it was quite dark. I paused before the kitchen window, which was open, for the night was sultry, and looked in.

My aunt and uncle still sat in much the same position they had occupied when I left them, but Annie was gone. I was about to put my head in at the window, and acquaint them with my return, when I heard the mention of my own name.

"Yes," said my aunt, nodding her head, "I ha' watched 'em, and I know Annie favours Hugh, if ever any lass favoured a lad."

"Well, I do hope you're right, Martha, old gal," my uncle returned. "He be a good lad, and I shall be glad to call him my son."

I heard no more—I felt like a man who had received a knock-down blow, and I staggered under it a bit. Annie love me?—the old people planning our marriage? It was all so new it took me a time to recover. But was it true? Were they right? Did my cousin really care for me? I glanced back on all the years we had been together, and I concluded that after all it might be possible. Certainly, Annie had given no very marked evidence of her love; but then she was not a demonstrative girl. A quiet lowering of the eyelids, a little pink blush, were more in her line.

And then of late she had sorely changed. I had noticed that, and wondered a bit; now the meaning of it seemed clear. Annie, my little cousin Annie, whom I had ever regarded as a sister and a child, had developed into a woman and was capable of feeling a woman's love.

My thoughts turned from Annie to myself: I began to analyse my own feelings, and to pronounce upon them. Did I love Annie? Yes, in one sense; no, in another. Yet my affection for her was of that strong, deep nature that I might have mistaken it for love, if that one all-absorbing episode of my school days had never been. Even then, after a lapse of years, the thought of Madeline made my blood tingle in my veins, and my heart beat painfully. Of all this the old people knew nothing; they had evidently made up their minds that Annie and I were exactly suited to one another, and ought to be man and wife. Whether or not I was glad or sorry at this discovery I could not tell, my feelings were a strange mixture which I could not analyse.

Before I had time to think very deeply on the subject, the kitchen door opened, and Annie herself appeared on the threshold. Though it was dark out of doors, the light in the kitchen showed her to me distinctly. She wore a long black cloak, which she folded tightly around her shoulders; its hood covered her head.

"I am going down to the village. I shan't be long," I heard her say, in answer to her mother's question. Then she came out, closing the kitchen door after her.

She paused a moment outside; then she hurried away—I, rather aimlessly, following her. She crossed the high road which led to the village, and took instead a narrow footpath which led by a short cut to the mine. Wondering what could be taking her that way, I continued to follow her.

She quickened her pace now, almost to a run. When she had got about half-way to the mine, she turned off again, and hastened along with increased speed towards Greystock Tower.

Greystock Tower was a ruin, consisting of three dilapidated ivy-covered walls and a buttress; it stood on an eminence a few hundred yards from the seashore, and by the superstitious inhabitants of the village was supposed to be haunted. Even Annie, I had suspected till that night, shared in the popular belief. I was the more astonished, therefore, to see her going towards it, alone, on a dark night, and as if her very life depended upon her speed.

Having reached the ruin, she paused, and stood as if listening. There was a dead silence all round, broken only by the washing of the sea. I crept up in the shadow of the ruin.

Presently, I heard a peculiar whistle. Annie said softly,

"Yes—I am here." Then a figure, that of a man, emerged from the darkness and joined her.

My astonishment at all this was so great that for a time I was utterly unable to move; but, from my shadowy hiding-place, I watched the pair. Who the man was, I could not tell, the darkness completely concealing his features; but I saw that he was taller than Annie, and that he was smoking a cigar.

They stood close together, talking earnestly; but I could not catch a word of what they said. Presently, they began to move away, and I deemed it time to interfere.

In two strides I was between them—Annie uttered a scream, the man an oath. But he stood his ground, and looked into my face.

It was now my turn to utter an exclamation. The man was young Redr

"You'll come with me, Annie," I said, taking her hand firmly in mine.

By this time, she was crying bitterly. "Oh, Hugh," she sobbed, "what have you done! You will ruin us all—yourself, father, and all of us!"

But I took no heed of her, I kept my hold upon her, and led her back across the meadows to the cottage.

During the walk, no word passed between us. I was silent, expecting she would give some explanation of the scene I had witnessed; but as she volunteered none, I said nothing. When we reached the cottage gate, she paused, and spoke.

"Hugh," she said, "you won't tell mother or father?"

"No, no," I interrupted her. "Don't fear for me, but I mean to look after you in the future, Annie."

"Don't be hard on me, Hugh," she said, piteously. "I mean no harm. But it will be better for you and father if I speak to the young master sometimes."

"You'd best let us manage our own affairs, Annie, and keep yourself to the house; always remember that."

She dried her eyes and composed herself a bit, and we went in together.

The old couple were astonished, but not ill-pleased at seeing us in company. They noticed Annie's pallor, too, and exchanged looks, the meaning of which I now knew full well. I dreaded to be questioned; so when Annie had gone to her room, which she did pretty quickly, I explained that I had returned for certain little account-books, and having met Annie by the way, had brought her in. Then I possessed myself of the books, and hurried back to the office to finish my night's work.

(To be continued.)

### THE MUSÉE PLANTIN AT ANTWERP.

The International Exhibition, opened by the King of the Belgians on May 2, at Antwerp, has a variety of attractions. It is, perhaps, easier to get to Antwerp than to any other foreign city of similar interest, if the traveller goes by the Great Eastern Railway, and via Harwich. The boats are large, and admirably fitted up, and in fair weather a capital night's rest can be had in one of the roomy berths. The two newest steamers are fitted with electric lights—a great improvement on the usual unpleasant smelling oil-lamps. You land, as it were, in the middle of the town, you can take a cab straight to your hotel, and are thus saved the discomfort of more railway travelling.

To many, possibly, the old Musée Plantin at Antwerp will be more interesting than the modern exhibition. This Musée Plantin was formerly the house of the great printer Christophe Plantin. He was born early in the sixteenth century, near Tours, in France. After travelling through France with his father, he went to Caen, where he learnt bookbinding and printing, and where he also found a wife in Jeanne Rivière. In 1549 Plantin and his wife came to Antwerp. Here he set up a little shop, near the Exchange, as bookseller and binder; his wife helped the ménage by selling linen and embroidery. It was not till 1555 that he printed his first book; and then he began the long series of beautiful and valuable books which have made him famous. He had trade rivals in Antwerp, but in a short time he outstripped them, and became not only the greatest printer in Antwerp, and in the whole of Flanders, but was one of the best in Europe. For care and beauty in execution, Plantin's books will compare with any. His energy and perseverance were unbounded, but the world very nearly missed reaping the benefits of his labour and industry. One night in 1555, before he had printed a single book, as the worthy man was on his way with a choice leather casket, which he had made for the Seigneur Gabriel de Cayas, Secretary to the cruel King Philip II., he was attacked by some drunken masked rioters, and was run through the body, in mistake for a beggarly guitar-player, who had the previous night disturbed the sleep of Plantin's assailants. The wound was severe and dangerous; but Plantin, with great calmness and fortitude, said quietly, "Seigneurs, you make a mistake—what wrong have I done to you?" At this, the gay assassins became a little sobered, and, discovering their mistake, fled as fast as they could, leaving Plantin half dead. He managed somehow to crawl home, and for several days lay between life and death. When he recovered he had to give up bookbinding and casket making, as he found he was not equal to the stooping and physical fatigue necessary for the work; thenceforth he devoted himself almost entirely to printing, the world becoming an immense gainer thereby in the numbers of splendid books he issued from his work-shops. His most famous volume was the polyglot Bible, called by Scribanus the eighth wonder of the world. It was printed for Philip II., took five years to produce, and cost 40,000 crowns.

Plantin, in 1579, bought the house in the Place du Vendredi, now known as the Musée Plantin. The house has been a good deal altered since Plantin's time. He left it and his interest in his printing-presses at Antwerp to his son-in-law, Jean Moretus, the husband of Plantin's daughter, Martine. In 1875, the house, greatly enlarged and having become a store-house of treasures, with all its choice books, printing-presses, pictures, engravings, furniture, chin, and other contents, was sold by the surviving descendant of the Plantin-Moretus family to the town of Antwerp for 1,200,000£—a small sum for such a mass of valuable relics. Soon afterwards the house was thrown open as a public museum. It lies close to the Scheldt, and is easy to find from the Place Verte, the central square in Antwerp. You go down the Rue de la Place Verte, then by the Rue des Peignes, and the Rue de la Montagne, at the bottom of which the Rue du Lion runs into the Place du Vendredi, and there is the Musée Plantin, which occupies one entire side of the place.

The first three rooms contain tapestry, portraits by Rubens, Vandycck, and others, examples of printing and illumination, quaint old furniture and china. These rooms lie along one side of the large courtyard; on the opposite side, a wonderful old vine runs rampant, completely hiding the walls of that part of the building in summer. Behind this vine there is another series of rooms, consisting of the "Chambre des Correcteurs" and the general working rooms. In the "Chambre des Correcteurs," amongst other things, is a very curious little letter-weighting machine of the eighteenth century. Everything is beautifully arranged, and looks as if work might begin again to-morrow in the disused ateliers.

The "shop," too, has the appearance of having been quite recently occupied. The quaint pump which stands under the arced at one end of the building is of the seventeenth century. There are many delightful rooms up-stairs, hung with beautiful stamped leather, and full of etchings, plates, engravings, china, and handsome furniture. One of the most remarkable of these rooms is a salon of the sixteenth century, containing a quaint glass chandelier. In the principal bedroom, the bedstead is of finely carved oak, with hangings and counterpane of green silk, said to have been worked by a lady of the family. The libraries contain stores of the precious books in white vellum, many of them produced in Plantin's time. Indeed, the interest of the place is inexhaustible, and will afford occupation for days in the

study of its old-world things, printing-presses, and objects of beauty. We have nothing of the same kind in England, nor is there anything that we know of on the Continent, that shows in the same way the house and workshops of a wealthy race of tradesmen in days gone by. It is said that the house had fallen into great neglect in the early years of this century, and that many of the rare books, and relics of engraving and typography, which had been put out of sight, were found buried in dust in the lumber-rooms at the top of the house. There are still thought to be more stores of such interesting things hidden away there, to be extricated and put in order at some future day.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 11, 1881), with two codicils (dated respectively Dec. 10, 1881, and June 5, 1884), of the Most Honourable George Henry Robert Charles William, Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Vane, K.P., who died at Plas Machynlleth, North Wales, on Nov. 5, 1884, has just been proved in London by his widow, Mary Cornelia, Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, the present Marquis of Londonderry, and General Sir David Edward Wood, G.C.B., the executors therein named, the gross personality amounting to about £382,950. The testator gives the following legacies:—An immediate legacy of £1000 to his wife; £1000 to Sir David Edward Wood; £3000 to John Brett Eminson, to record the services rendered by him; £1000 to James Richard Upton, as a mark of regard for him as his private solicitor; £1000 to Newton Wynne Apperley, as a mark of friendship and gratitude; a trust legacy of £10,000 in favour of his brother, Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, and his only son; an annuity of £2000 to his son Lord Henry John Vane Tempest, during the life of his mother; and an annuity of £400 to the Rev. Frederick Law, in case he should survive the testator's sister, Lady Adelaide Law. The deceased gives his yacht Cornelia to his wife, and such articles of plate, &c., as she may select; and, subject thereto, the plate, &c., is to be settled as heirlooms. The residuary personal estate to which the deceased was entitled under the will of the Rev. John Vane, amounting in value to over £40,000, is given to Lord Henry John Vane Tempest, subject to the payment of £6000 for the benefit of Lady Alexandrina Vane Tempest. The testator appoints a rent charge of £2000, charged on the Irish estates, in favour of his wife, and settles his Welsh property upon the trusts of the settlement of the Welsh settled estates. The testator bequeaths a legacy of £10,000, and, by virtue of a power under the settlement of the Vane Tempest estates, appoints £20,000, charged on such estates, in favour of Lady Alexandrina, and appoints £10,000 equally between his sons, Lord Henry and Lord Herbert. Subject to the raising of £15,000 for the purchase of a leasehold residence in London for the testator's wife, the residuary real and personal estate is settled upon the present Marquis and his issue, with provisions similar to those of the settlement of the Vane Tempest estates. The testator mentions that the limited provision made for Lord Herbert is in consequence of his (Lord Herbert's) succeeding to the Garron Tower estate, under the will of the testator's mother.

The will (dated June 2, 1883), with a codicil (dated Nov 1, 1884), of Sir Ben Thomas Brandreth Gibbs, late of Mossley House, Sinclair-road, West Kensington Park, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 3rd inst. by Dame Catharine Mary Gibbs, the widow, and Frederick a'Court Bergne, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £30,000. The testator leaves the testimonial service of plate presented to him by the members of the Smithfield Club, his diplomas, votes of thanks and other written testimonials, and also his cross of an officer of the Legion of Honour, to his son Villiers and his heirs male; the remainder of his plate, his furniture, stores, and effects, and £200 to his wife; £12,000, upon trust, for his wife, for life or widowhood, with a provision for her in the event of her marrying again; and legacies to his executor and trustee. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for all his children.

The will of Lady Edith Wyndham-Quin, late of No. 12, William-street, Lowndes-square, who died on April 10 last, at Drayton House, Thrapstone, Northamptonshire, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Lady Emily Anna Wyndham-Quin, the sister, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £12,000. The testatrix leaves everything of which she may die possessed to her said sister.

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1875), with a codicil (dated Oct. 27, 1884), of Mr. Francis Edward Williams, late of Derrianna Lodge, Waterville, county Kerry, and of No. 13, Clare-terrace, Falmouth, who died on Feb. 1 last, was proved on the 8th inst. by John Francis Greswolde-Williams, the son, the surviving executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £292,000. The testator settles certain properties in the counties of Worcester and Warwick, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and all his real estate in Ireland, on his son, John Francis; his silver, pictures, and furniture are left for the use of his said son, for life, and then to go as heirlooms with the property so settled. The one-third share of Malvern Hall, which he holds under the will of Elizabeth Greswolde, he appoints to his son, John Francis, in tail male. Certain properties in the counties of Worcester and Hereford he devises to go with the properties in those counties devised in strict settlement by the will of his father. His leasehold property at Belsize Park, South Hampstead, he leaves, upon trust, for his grandsons, Francis Wigley Greswolde-Williams and Henry John Williams, in equal moieties; and he bequeathes £2000, upon trust, for each of his said grandsons. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, he settles two thirds on his son, John Francis, and one third on his son, Henry Edward, since deceased.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of office of the Commissariat of Forfar, of the trust disposition and deed of settlement (executed April 25, 1870), with three codicils (dated Oct. 22, 1873; March 9, 1882; and Aug. 30, 1883), of Miss Mary Ann Baxter, late of Balgavies, county Forfar, residing at Ellangowan, Dundee, who died on Dec. 19 last, granted to the Right Hon. William Edward Baxter, M.P., Alexander Robertson, John Henry Baxter, Edward Gorrel Baxter, and William Ogilvy Dalgleish, the accepting executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 30th ult., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £283,000.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of office of the Commissariat of Lanarkshire, of the deed of settlement and codicil (dated Dec. 14, 1867, and Aug. 29, 1874) of Mr. Hugh Neilson, ironmaster at Summerlee and in Glasgow, who died at Ruthill House, near Glasgow, on Dec. 20 last, granted to Walter Montgomerie Neilson, John Alexander Neilson, and Alexander Neilson, the sons, John Knox, jun., and James Thompson, as surviving accepting and assumed executors, was sealed in London on the 6th inst., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £220,000.

The will (dated Sept. 5, 1884), with a codicil (dated Oct. 28 following), of Mr. James Vaughan, formerly a Surgeon-Major Hon. East India Company's Service, late of Builth, Breconshire, who died on Dec. 17 last, was proved in

London on the 19th ult. by Hugh Vaughan Thomas and the Rev. Thomas Vaughan Thomas, the nephews, and Thomas Price (since deceased), the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £36,000. The testator devises his Breconshire estates—subject to a life interest in "The Castle," and an annuity of £200 given to his sister, Mrs. Ann Eliza Thomas—for life, with remainder to his first and every other son, successively, according to seniority in tail male; he also settles £3000 upon his said nephew. His Radnorshire estates (subject to a life interest in a cottage given to his housekeeper), and £5000 he settles on James Vaughan, the grandson of his brother Hugh Vaughan, contingently on his obtaining before attaining the age of twenty-five the degree of B.A. from the University of Oxford or Cambridge. He bequeaths £500 each to the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Wesleyan Missionary Society; £200 to the Builth parish endowed schools; £100 to the Brecon Infirmary; £500 to the churchwardens of the parish of Llansaintfaed in Elvel, Radnorshire, upon trust, to apply the income among or for the benefit of the poor of the said parish; an annuity of £100 to his nephew Evan Vaughan, and numerous other bequests, and legacies to servants and tenants. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his nephews and nieces, Lewis Vaughan, James Vaughan, Mrs. Price, Hugh Vaughan Thomas, Miss Eliza Ann Vaughan, and Mrs. Beta S. Vaughan. Provision is made that persons becoming entitled to his settled estates shall take his name and arms.

The will (dated Sept. 19, 1883,) of Mr. George Edward Nash, formerly of No. 122, Abbey-road, St. John's wood, but late of Elmfield-road, Bromley, Kent, who died on May 16 last, at Witham, Essex, was proved on the 29th ult. by Arthur William Dixon and Ethelbert Hosking, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £20,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Annie Nash, his furniture and household effects. The residue of the personalty and all his real estate he leaves, upon trusts, for his wife and children.

### SWEET SUMMER TIME.

Summer time, by general consent, is as pleasant at the seaside as anywhere; and even the regular inhabitants of a fishing village, who are at home there all the year round, must delight in the season of fair weather, especially as it is usually that of their gainful operations. This young fisherman, sitting on his nets, and testing the splice of a rope, while he chats with a female friend, more like his mother than his sweetheart, about the sale profits of her last basket-load in the town, appears to think life is pretty well worth living. The air is fresh and exhilarating, with a fine briny flavour in the soft moist breeze, which is felt wafting influences of health, purity, and vigour, in the lungs, heart, and brain, and in every pore of the skin. There is nothing equal to it, after all, for sheer physical invigoration, on mountain or moorland, in woodland or meadow, whatever beauties may captivate the eye amidst their inland scenery. The fisherman's boy, in all probability, has never breathed a worse atmosphere, except at night in the close and overcrowded little room of his parents' cottage, or when shut under hatches on board a small cutter off the coast; and the sea, the winds, the rains, and the sunshine, have nursed him from his birth. He is therefore happy, being as yet free from care, and with no faults but those common to youth. It is doubtful whether a privileged position, high family connections, a public school and university education, companions of rank and fashion, and a large allowance of money for purposes of amusement, would have made this lad any happier than he is just now, in "the sweet summer time."

The four-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Reading School was held on Tuesday, the prizes being distributed by Mr. J. Walter, M.P.

Captain James A. Poland, of H.M.S. Duncan, has been awarded the good-service pension of £150 a year, void by the promotion of Captain W. E. Gordon to flag rank.

Sir R. N. Fowler, the Lord Mayor, has received the hearty congratulations of the members of the Common Council on the honour of a Baronetcy being conferred on him.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between the hours of eleven and four.

Captain H. F. Nicholson has been appointed Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, and Admiral Baird Superintendent of Naval Reserves.

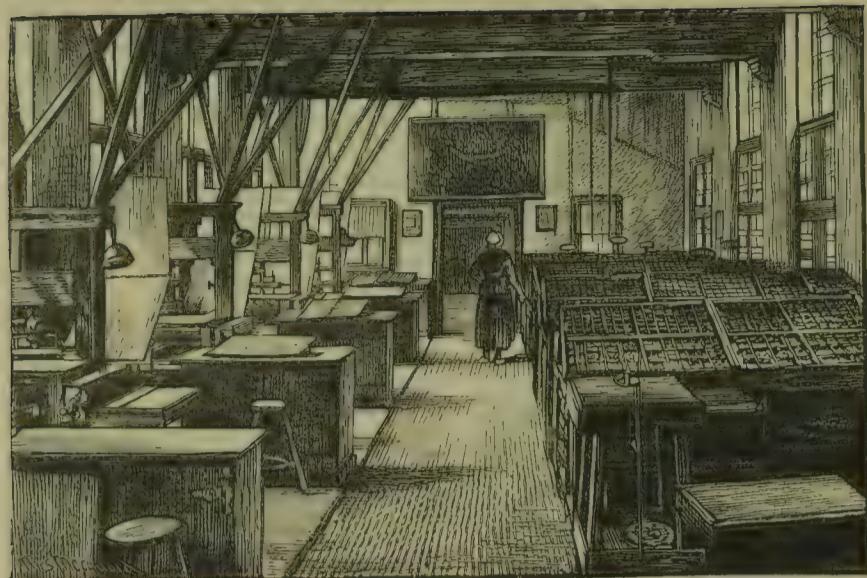
Sir Henry Fletcher, Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen, has been re-elected for Horsham; and the result of the polling for the vacancy at Aylesbury caused by the elevation of Sir Nathaniel De Rothschild to the Peerage is as follows:—Baron Rothschild (L), 2353; Mr. Graham (C), 1416; majority 937.

The United Richard Wagner Society held its final meeting for this season yesterday week, at 133, New Bond-street, on which occasion Miss Alma Murray gave an interesting dramatic reading. The Misses Carmichael performed upon the piano selections from Wagner's music dramas.

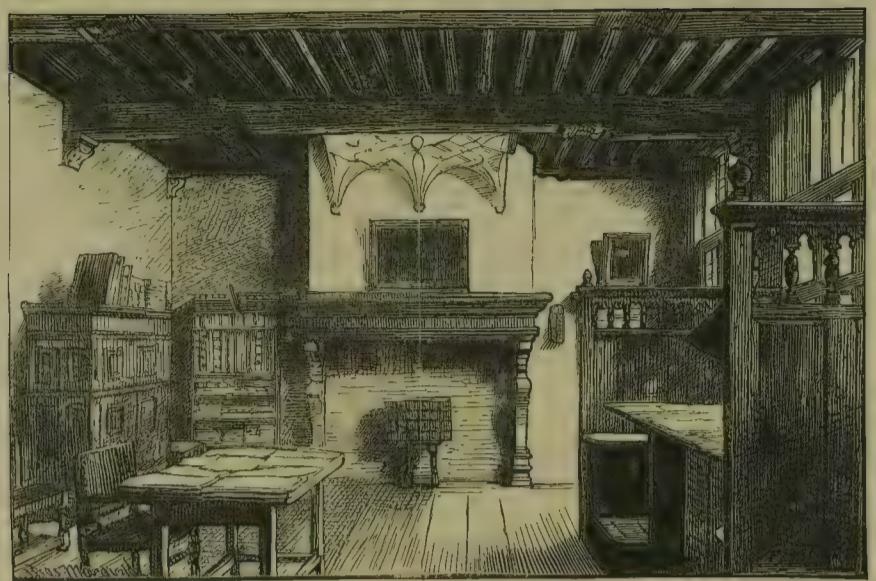
A Parliamentary return shows that the gross amount of property and profits assessed to the income tax in 1883-4 in Great Britain was, under Schedule A, £179,911,568; under Schedule B, £55,532,053; and under Schedule D, £250,139,011. The amount of income tax charged at 5d. in the pound was £8,068,340, and of inhabited house duty £1,917,958.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, one of the small band of intrepid war correspondents who accompanied Sir Herbert Stewart's column to Metamueh, and witnessed the battles of Abou Klea and Abou Kru, gave a lecture last week, in St. James Great Hall, Piccadilly, before a large audience, which included a number of officers who had shared in the hardships and dangers of these operations. Mr. Burleigh carried his hearers with unbroken interest through the story of the expedition up the Nile and the subsequent dash across the Desert, which resulted in such a serious loss of British soldiers and men, besides the two war correspondents, Mr. St. Leger Herbert and Mr. Cameron, to whose deaths at Abou Kru he alluded in feeling terms.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at a ball and supper, at the Mansion House, yesterday week, the provincial Mayors and their wives, twenty-two Town Clerks, and the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and members of the Corporation of London and their wives—about 1000 guests. There were 132 English Mayors, headed by the Lord Mayor of York, eleven Scotch provosts, including the municipal representative of Glasgow, and five Irish Mayors, of whom the senior was Sir Edward Harland, of Belfast, who entertained the Prince of Wales when he visited that city recently, and who has received from the present Government the distinction of a Baronetcy. The Mayors of Dublin and Cork did not accept the invitations. The guests on entering the saloon were received by the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs, attended by the State officials. Dancing took place in the Egyptian Hall to the music of the band of the Hon. Artillery Company. Supper was served in the Old Ball-Room, which was charmingly decorated. All the Mayors wore their chains of office.



COMPOSING AND PRESS ROOM.



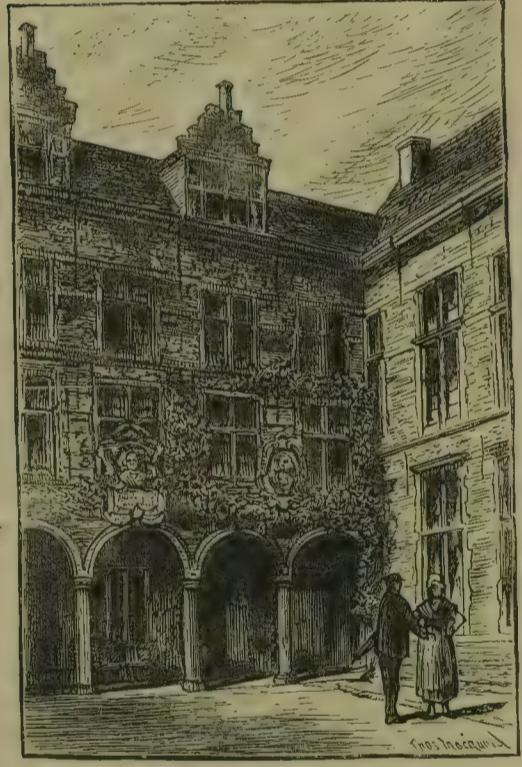
PROOF-READERS' ROOM.



ANCIENT PUMP IN THE ARCADE.



CHRISTOPHER PLANTIN, BORN 1514, DIED 1589.



COURTYARD, WITH ARCADE.



SALON OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.



PRINTER'S AND BOOKBINDER'S SHOP.

THE MUSÉE PLANTIN AT ANTWERP: HOUSE OF THE OLD PRINTER, CHRISTOPHER PLANTIN.



SWEET SUMMER TIME.  
DRAWN BY DAVIDSON KNOWLES.

## NEW BOOKS.

If Mr. Matthew Arnold be by nature a poet, by profession he may be called a preacher. He is never weary of pressing his new gospel on his countrymen—a gospel which, for the most part, they find it difficult to accept. However, it is always interesting to read what Mr. Arnold writes, or to listen to what he says; and his most recent volume, *Discourses in America* (Macmillan and Co.), has many claims on the reader's attention. It consists of three addresses, one on "Numbers," which has been already printed in a monthly magazine; one on "Literature and Science," and one on "Emerson," originally given in Emerson's "own delightful town," Boston. To begin with the last first, Mr. Arnold contrasts the American essayist's cheerful philosophy with the gloomy views of Carlyle, and considers that the work done by Emerson is of greater value. "One can scarcely overrate," he says, "the importance of holding fast to happiness and hope. It gives to Emerson's work an invaluable virtue. As Wordsworth's poetry is, in my judgment, the most important work done in verse in our language during the present century, so Emerson's 'Essays' are, I think, the most important work done in prose." Considering what volumes have been published in England since the year 1800, this is surely a bold statement; and had Mr. Arnold limited his assertion to America, it would have been a bold one still. He admits, however, that Emerson's literary talent is not of the first order—not equal to Hawthorne's, for example; and he does well to rebuke, in a gentle way, the pretensions advanced about Emerson as a poet. In poetical criticism Mr. Arnold rarely fails, and when he says that although Emerson's poetry is interesting and makes one think "it is not the poetry of one of the born poets," few competent critics will disagree with him. Emerson could sometimes say fine things in verse, but, as Mr. Arnold observes, they are so rare as to give us when we meet with them a slight shock of surprise. One of these rare verses is quoted, and it will bear quoting again:

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,  
So near is God to man,  
When Duty whispers low, thou must,  
The youth replies, I can.

In the lecture on *Literature and Science*, Mr. Arnold dwells with much force on the humanising effect of literature, using

the term in its largest sense, which does not mean a study of the *belles lettres*. He points out that the knowledge of facts in nature becomes wearisome and unsatisfying apart from the influence of this knowledge upon conduct and life, and it is literature which includes history, poetry, and eloquence, that influences conduct, quickens our sense for beauty, and calls out the emotions. "The ability and pugnacity," says the writer, "of the partisans of natural science make them formidable persons to contradict"; but, on the other hand, Professor Huxley has undoubtedly a formidable antagonist in Mr. Arnold. The discourse on "Numbers," having already appeared in a popular journal, needs little comment. It contains a noble protest against the debilitating and corrupting influence of popular modern French literature.

The latest volume of "The Gentleman's Magazine Library," edited by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. (Elliott Stock), consists of *English Traditional Lore and Customs of Foreign Countries and Peoples*. The volume opens with a number of curious country beliefs about fairies, many of which are in existence still. Witches and fairies, according to Sir Walter Scott, were, in his days, as numerous as ever they were in Teviotdale; and in Devonshire, Sussex, and other English counties, the faith in the evil done by witches, and in the friendly services rendered by good fairies, has not yet died out. Under the heading "Irish Folk-Lore" the illustrations of the subject are rich in variety and interest. The writer on this topic, by-the-way, points out that the battle which suggested his ode "The Fatal Sisters" occurred on Christmas Day; he should have said on Good Friday—a trifling error which Mr. Gosse may correct when he publishes a second edition of the "Works." In 1798, Southey wrote his well-known ballad "The Well of St. Keyne." It appeared in the *St. James's Chronicle*, and was reprinted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in the following year. Mr. Gomme once more prints the poem in this volume, unaware apparently to whom the authorship is due. The most entertaining section of the book consists of prophecies, dreams, and ghost-stories. The appearance of an apparition of a clergyman, "one Mr. Shaw," warning him of his speedy death, is related by a brother friend and clergyman with curious minuteness. That he did die shortly afterwards, and that another man whose coming death was announced died also, is, of course, a necessary

conclusion of the tale. "We are mightily divided about it at Cambridge," says the writer, who adds, "I must acknowledge myself one of those who believe it, having not met with anything yet to invalidate it." The ghost, though he had such bad news to give, seems to have been a sociable fellow; for, according to Shaw's own report, he (or it?) took a chair close by him, and chatted on many subjects for two hours. As the spectre had only three days' leave of absence, and they "were almost expired," this might be called a neighbourly visit. The story is repeated, with slight variations, by different friends of Shaw, who did not keep the news of this visit secret. "It is remarkable," we read, "that Mr. Shaw was a noted enemy to the belief of apparitions, and used always, in company, to dispute against them." There are stories here which the reader may be recommended to keep for some gloomy winter night, when the wind is howling, and he chances to be alone in an old country house. "Customs of Foreign Countries" fill about one hundred pages of the volume, one of the most singular being the effects of music in curing the illness caused by the bite of the tarantula.

General the Hon. Sir Leycester Smyth, commanding the troops at the Cape, has been awarded a distinguished-service pension of £100 per annum.

The council of University College, London, have instituted a Professorship of Electrical Engineering, and have appointed Dr. J. A. Fleming thereto. Mr. R. W. Frazer has been appointed Lecturer in Telugu and Tamil.

An influential deputation waited upon the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, on their behalf, urged the Board to acquire some 270 acres for the extension of Hampstead-heath, the area in question including Parliament Hill. The subject was referred to a Committee.

The opening of the Hull and Barnsley Railway and Dock, took place at Hull on the 16th inst. The occasion was made a public holiday. Fifty trade and friendly societies walked in procession, which was nearly two miles in length. The new dock is 46½ acres in extent and 40 ft. in depth. The railway is in close connection with the dock, and is sixty-eight miles in length from Hull to Barnsley. About 70,000 people were gathered round the vast quay spaces of the dock.

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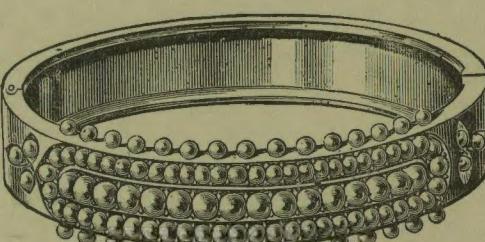
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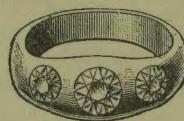
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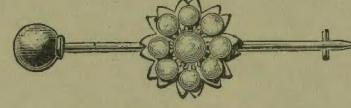
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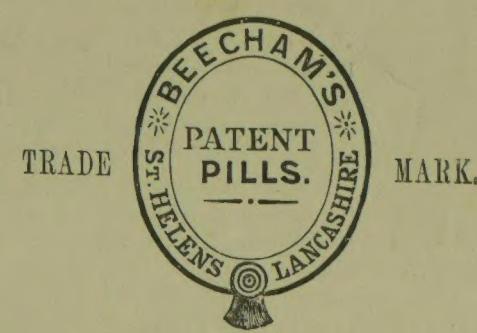
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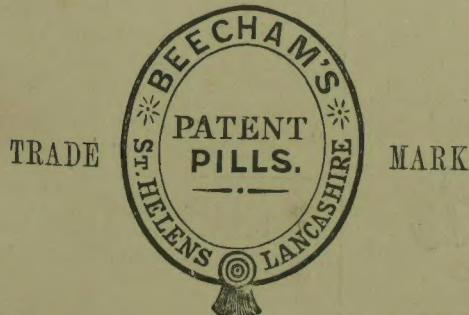


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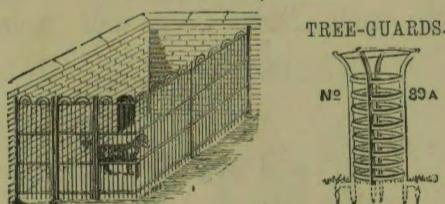


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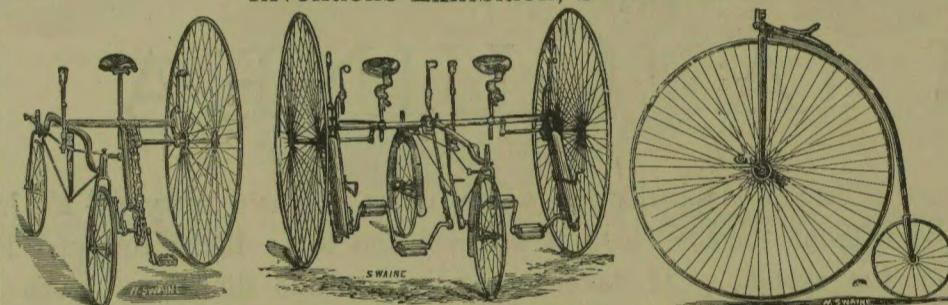
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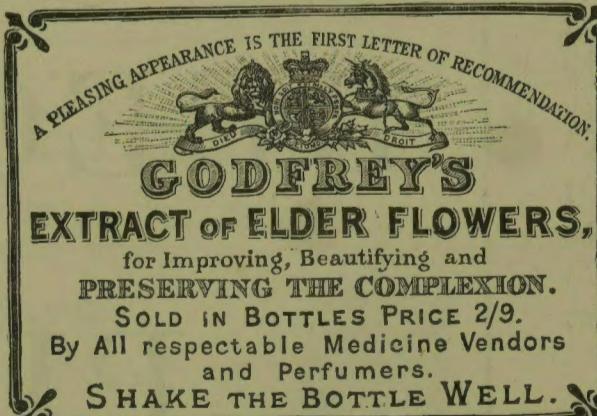
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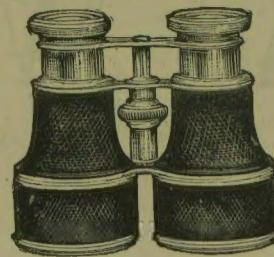
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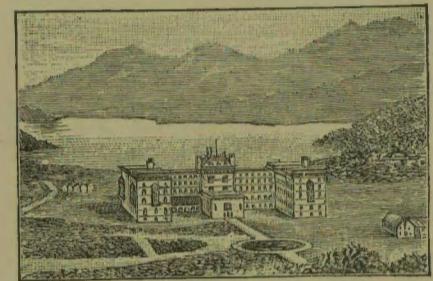
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